Nippon Times

NO. 16,297 (THE 19th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1944 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 20 Sen

F.D.R. ASKS STIMSON TO CONTROL AND RUN PHILADELPHIA LINES

War Secretary Ordered to Take Over Transport System as Strike Retards War Output

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, August 3.—The strike of street-car and trolley operators in Philadelphia, which slowed down war production as a result of thousands of war workers being unable to attend work, has resulted in President Roosevelt's directing Secretary of War Stimson to take over the Philadelphia Transportation Company and to utilize the system he may deem necessary to carry out the war efforts, a Washington dispatch revealed.

Fast moving gangs of armed negroes were in witness while men and women smashed windows and looted stores in a negro residential business section today as the Government officials indicated impending federal seizure of Philadelphia's bus, trolley and subway lines, paralyzed by a work stoppage attributed to race feeling.

Disorder died down in mid-morning after 13 persons were injured and taken to the hospital. Police said the gangs, made up mostly of 'teen age youths, carried guns, knives, bottles, stones, or bricks, and arrested 300 on charges varying from malicious mischief to aggravated assault and battery and carrying concealed deadly weapons.

In Washington Johnathan W. Daniels, Administrative Assistant to President Roosevelt, said the two-day old stoppage probably would be referred to President Roosevelt. That indicated the possible Government seizure of the lines and their operation by troops.

The Philadelphia Citizens Committee, made up of whites and negro community leaders, asked a declaration of martial law. The stoppage, which slashed the war production and stranded thousands of Philadelphians, developed unexpectedly without union authorization as a protest against the hiring of negro drivers by the Philadelphia transportation company.

Production Paralyzed

Domei

LISBON, August 3.—Company and union officials awaited the anticipated Presidential order for the governmental seizure of the Philadelphia transit system to end the paralyzing strike in which 5,800 bus, subway and trolley operators put an estimated 1,000,000 Philadelphians afoot and caused, what the Navy Department estimated, a 75 per cent decrease in navy yard and other naval production and, what the War Department estimated, a 50 per cent decrease in the production of B-29's and other vital war arms, according to a Philadelphia dispatch.

Henry Hirsch, representative of the C.I.O. Transport Workers Union, attempted to end the strike by requesting volunteer crews to man the elevated subways under heavy police guard. Only five volunteer crews reported but they walked out after they had been persuaded by the strikers to cease work.

The strike started when the War Labor Board instructed the company to promote their Negro operators in accordance with its employment practice rule forbidding racial discrimination, but, thereupon, other employes promptly reported they were "on sick leave."

On the second day of the strike, several hundred infuriated Negroes armed with clubs, knives, razors and guns stalked the streets and during the following "race war" eight persons were injured.

U.S. PLANES TO U.S.S.R.

10,000 Sent Since Lend-Lease Accord Signed in October, 1941

Domei

LISBON, August 3.—The United States has Lend-Leased to the Soviet Union some 10,000 planes since the agreement was signed in October, 1941, authoritative American quarters disclosed today, according to a Washington dispatch.

Of this figure, 2,200 were sent to the Soviet Union between January and April of this year partly flown by Soviet airmen by way of Fairbanks, Alaska.

Netaji Bose Sends Felicitation Cable To Foreign Minister

Heartiest felicitations to Mamoru Shigemitsu for his continuance in office as Foreign Minister and his concurrent assumption of the post of Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs were expressed by Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, in a message on Friday. Mr. Bose's message said: "On the occasion of Your Excellency's assuming once again the office of Foreign Minister and concurrently of Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, I desire to offer my heartiest felicitations. Having had highest admiration for Your Excellency's statesmanship and diplomacy it gives me a unique pleasure to see Your Excellency back in office. I take this opportunity of assuring Your Excellency once again that in spite of hard times that lie ahead of us we shall go on fighting shoulder to shoulder with Nippon under all circumstances until our common victory is achieved."

REPUBLICANS HIT ROOSEVELT POLICY

'26 Governors Say New Deal Courting Disaster on Industry Reconversion

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, August 3.—Twenty-six Republican governors meeting at St. Louis are of the opinion that the Roosevelt Administration is courting national disaster in the field of reconversion of wartime industry, according to an Associated Press dispatch received here.

The Associated Press quoted the governors as charging the Administration with threatening seriously what they termed as the very existence of many states by acquisition of private and public lands.

The governors declared comprehensive and immediate action by the Federal government should be taken to provide for contract termination after the war, and plans should be made for the resumption of peacetime production. They asserted that the great problem of peacetime jobs can be adequately met only by private business under an amplified system, thus accusing the Federal government of planning the future employment of returning war veterans.

The Associated Press said the Republican governors continued work on a 14-point program which Republican presidential nominee Governor Thomas E. Dewey of New York has indicated will be used as a major campaign document. Dewey has specified that a unanimous agreement is necessary before the governors submit their report.

'Best Peace' Predicted

In his first train platform speech of his campaign tour, Dewey told a Springfield crowd today that if he is elected, "In the next four years we shall have the best peace the world has over seen."

Dewey asserted that America will win the war because "our strength depends upon the American people and upon their men." The crowd cheered when Dewey promised, that he expected to "restore the government to the people of the United States."

The Republican nominee took a fling at what he described as the "Roosevelt depression," asserting that it "took a war to keep it." On the other hand, he said, "The election of the Republican ticket would provide for the postwar America, 'jobs for all.'"

6-Point Recommendations

Domei

LISBON, August 3.—The Republican Governors' meeting headed by Governor Thomas Dewey, of New York, Republican presidential nominee, which met in St. Louis yesterday, to study the speedy reconversion of industry to peacetime pursuits when hostilities are over, presented a six-point report, today, to encourage commerce, industry and agriculture in order to stimulate full employment at good wages and the profitable use of all United States production facilities "as soon as the war ends," according to a St. Louis dispatch.

The Republican Governors' six-point recommendations included the following:

"(1) Over-control by the Federal Government may result in threatening seriously the very existence of many of our states and the loss of local self-government to millions of free Americans.

"(2) War veterans should be given all benefits and chances in their future job plans from the Federal, state and local governments.

"(3) State governments should recognize their responsibilities and should use true reserves before asking Federal aid on state public works.

"(4) Planned cooperation between Federal and state governments in the construction of highways should be continued and Federal gasoline and motor vehicle taxes should be distributed equitably among the states.

"(5) National guards should remain both as a state force and a reserve component of the army of the United States.

"(6) Surplus war materials should be distributed through normal channel of trade in comparison with the reconversion program and that such distribution be primarily through state agencies."

NEW REICH WEAPON INSTANTLY BLASTS SEVERAL FOE SHIPS

Sinkings Effected by One-Man Torpedo-Boat in Seine—Three Warships Included

Domei

BERLIN, August 3.—Several anti-Axis vessels were instantly sunk at dawn today in the Seine Bay by a new weapon, believed to be a one-man torpedo-boat, of the German Navy, according to a D.N.B. dispatch from the front.

The report said that a cruiser of the 8,000-ton Fiji class was torpedoed at 3:42 a.m. this morning. The warship split into two and began sinking immediately and the crew abandoned ship and fled. The class and other characteristics of the vessel were ascertained at close range.

Following the first sinking, a destroyer of the Aciente class was torpedoed at 5:15 a.m. and sank with a huge explosion. Finally, at least one large 7,000-ton freighter was torpedoed and instantly sunk.

Meanwhile, another D.N.B. report from the front said that a concentrated attack with the new weapon was thrown against an anti-Axis convoy for 30 minutes from 2 a.m. Violent explosions were observed all over the sea. Following that several explosions were seen between 5 a.m. and 6 a.m. A German sailor who took part in the attack was reported to have seen a comrade torpedo a large destroyer from the close range of 700 meters at 9:30 a.m. and instantly sank the vessel.

U.S. ARMS OUTPUT LAGGING

Mid-Year Record Behind Schedule, Says War Production Board

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, August 3.—The production at mid-year of many weapons urgently needed by the United States armed forces was behind military estimates of their requirements the War Production Board announced today, according to a Washington dispatch. The announcement said that 48 per cent of the 1944 armament program was completed. June production was one per cent behind May and two per cent behind schedule. Donald Nelson, chairman of the board, said that although most of the "must" equipment, such as big guns, were on schedule during June, this fact did not indicate that the production of these particular items was up to military requirements.

Fitch Replaces McCain

Domei

LISBON, August 3.—Upon resignation of Rear-Admiral John McCain as Assistant Chief of the Naval Operations, Rear-Admiral Aubrey Fitch has been appointed as his successor, according to an announcement of the United States Navy Department today, says a Washington report.

Foe Raids Red-Cross Station

Domei

BERLIN, August 3.—Again violating International Law, Anglo-American airmen today bombed a German dressing station on the Italian Front, despite the fact that the station was clearly marked with Red Cross ensignias. Considerable casulties were caused among the wounded and sick soldiers.

George VI Back in London

Domei

LISBON, August 3.—King George VI ended his inspection tour of the Italian Front and arrived in London today by air at 7 a.m., according to a London dispatch.

Yanks' Toying With Human Skulls Held as 'Worse Than Cannibalism'

Iguchi Declares American Practice of Sending Home Bones of Fallen Japanese Fighting Men Cannot Be Tolerated

The American practice of sending home as souvenirs the skulls and bones of fallen Japanese fighting men was denounced as "worse than cannibalism" by Sadao Iguchi, Spokesman of the Board of Information, at his foreign press conference on Friday morning. Mr. Iguchi declared that such sacrilege to the body of the human dead was not only a violation of international law but a violotion of the highest laws of humanity.

"No one who calls himself a human being, much less a civilized human being can read such a report without feeling the most profound sense of indignation," he said. "Indeed, there are no adequate words in the human vocabulary with which we can speak of such sacrilege to the body of the human dead. It is worse then cannibalism." Neither can heaven, nor can any man of whatever race, creed or religion with any sense of honor and decency, condone the act, whether it is the American soldiers in sending human skulls and bones to their homeland or their commanding officers in permitting the sending of such objects or the Americans at home in toying with them as souvenirs, Mr. Iguchi stated.

"If such playing with human bones was the doing of African headhunters, it would be superfluous to make any comment," Mr. Iguchi said, "but concerning, as it does, a people who claim to be the paragons of human decency, honor and righteousness, the matter cannot be left without our most serious consideration. Whatever may be the American attitude toward the treatment of the dead, our human senses which are shared by decent people everywhere, whether friend or enemy, cannot tolerate the existence of such a practice."

Not Recent Occurrence

The Spokesman said that although information on this matter had come only recently it appeared that it was not a recent occurrence and it might have been going on as an American war fad for some time. "The matter, of course, will be given thorough consideration and if necessary, representations will be made through the good offices of the Spanish Government, our protecting power," he said.

The Geneva Convention of 1929 in articles three and four stipulates that after a battle the occupation parties should search the battlefield for the wounded and killed and protect them against pillage and bad treatment. The articles require the dead to be buried honorably, their tombs to be respected and marked so that they may be found again. The Spokesman pointed out that the Japanese armed forces were prohibited from bringing back any souvenirs at all which belonged to the enemy.

Commenting on Turkey's severance of diplomatic relations with Germany, the Spokesman declared that it was another manifestation of the Anglo-American policy to sacrifice other countries to protect their selfish interests. The Spokesman said:

"Turkey at last has broken her diplomatic and economic relations with Germany. It is manifestly clear that this decision of Turkey's to abandon her precious and honorable policy of neutrality was forced by Britain and the United States through strong pressure of every conceivable nature.

Deserve Deep Sympathy

"For nearly five years since the outbreak of the war in Europe, Turkey adhered to a policy of neutrality by adamantly refusing to permit her sovereign rights to be utilized by other countries as an implement of war The arduous and determined efforts of the Turkish leaders and people to stand by that policy deserve the deep sympathy of those who are acquainted with the reality of the Anglo-American practice of intervention and high-handed pressure. It has always been characteristic of British and American policy to sacrifice other countries to protect their selfish interests or to realize their ambitions, but at no time has this characteristic been more bluntly manifested than in this war."

He continued, "Czechoslovakia was first chosen by Britain as a victim in her policy of international incendiarism; then came Poland. When the British position in Europe became precarious in the face of Germany's overwhelming military might. Britain utilized Yugoslavia and Greece as a tool of war—as a diversionary military measure—in an effort to check the German power. With the subsequent developments in the war situation, British and American attention, politically and militarily, was turned upon Turkey as an important point from which to dominate the Balkans.

"The consistency of the practice has made it axiomatic that whenever the war situation turns against them or enters a serious stalemate, Britain and the United States would resort to cajolery to press other countries into joining the war and thus bring about the spread of war. Turkey in this sense has become the object of Anglo-American intrigues and conspiracies. The fact that she has at last broken off relations with Germany clearly means that she has been forced to succumb to the pressure of these unscrupulous countries.

"It is quite possible and even probable that Britain and the United States will not remain satisfied with the Turkish retreat to the present point and that they will sooner or later attempt to force Turkey to pull their chestnuts out of the fire, because as far as they are concerned a nation's sovereignty and territorial integrity mean nothing at all. Their sole object is to take advantage of Turkey's strategic position and strength for their own selfish purposes.

"At any rate, the Turkish severance of diplomatic and economic relations with Germany will not affect the German fighting power nor will it work to the disadvantage of the Axis in the Balkans or the Middle East.

Have to Re-Examine Step

"The developments in the war situation, now in its decisive stage, will eventually make clear which side wil emerge the victor, the side of human justice or the side of international tyranny. Turkey has made her decision at a time when the triumph of justice has become clear and the time will soon come when she will have to re-examine the step she has taken.

"We regret the fact that we must now look upon Turkey as the latest victim of the Anglo-American war policy. At the same time, we are taken with a strong sense of indignation and hatred common to all mankind against Britain and the United States whom this war has undeniably proved to be chronic criminals of international incendiarism."

Touching on the formation of the new Thai Cabinet, Mr. Iguchi voiced his congratulations to the new Prime Minister on the speedy formation of his Cabinet. Mr. Iguchi said that the Cabinet included the ablest statesmen in Thailand and that it showed that Thailand would cooperate still more powerfully with Japan in the prosecution of the war.

Catholic Church Issues Warning

Domei

ZURICH, August 3.—The Catholic authorities in America have issued a solemn warning to the U.S. citizens against accepting the skulls and other bones of the Japanese war-dead as "souvenirs" from soldiers in the Pacific war theater, according to a dispatch from New York.

Regarding this grave admonition, the Register, the official weekly publication of the Roman Catholic archdiocese in Missouri pointed out that the Church law prohibits the violation of the bodies of the dead for evil purposes and declared. "The honor due a human body after death should indicate that the skull should be decently buried. The fact that it is a portion of the body of an enemy of this country makes no difference."

The warning in the Register, the dispatch said, was in reply to a letter reporting that small children of a friend's family were being allowed to play with a Japanese skull that their elder brother had sent from the South Pacific war area.

The well-known American columnist, Drew Pearson, revealed that Representative Francis Walter of Pennsylvania, in presenting President Roosevelt with a "letter opener made from the forearm of a Japanese soldier, killed in the Pacific, had apologized for so small a part of the Japanese anatomy."

THAILAND'S CABINET IS FORMALLY SET UP; POLICIES REVEALED

New Government Will Bolster Relations With Japan; War Resolve Expressed

Domei

BANGKOK, August 3.—At the request of the new Prime Minister Major Khuang Abhaiwongse, the Assembly of People's Representatives held a special session at 2 p.m. today, although it is a national holiday. After announcing the six items of the policy of the new Government, the Prime Minister asked the Assembly for a vote of confidence in the new Cabinet. With the Assembly having unanimously expressed full confidence in the new Government, the Khuang Cabinet was formally formed.

The six items of the policy of the new Thai Government as announced by the Prime Minister are:

1. The Government is the King's Government and observes the provisions of the Constitution.

2. The Government shall observe and fully execute the following six basic principles which were declared by popular vote at the time of the revolution:

(1) Basic principle of liberty and independence
(2) Permanent peace and order
(3) Economic freedom
(4) Equality of rights
(6) People's education

3. The Government shall be faithful to the King, the Constitution and the people, avoid any policy that might act against the people's interest and bring them to difficulties, and also respect the advice of the Assembly of People's Representatives.

4. The Government shall execute administration in full sympathy and understanding of the people.

5. The Government shall endeavor to maintain the stability of the State's finances and to reduce expenditures as far as possible.

6. The Government shall not only maintain friendly relations with Japan, following the treaties and agreements concluded between the two countries, but shall further strengthen these friendly relations. Toward other nations, the Government shall also endeavor to adopt a similar policy in accordance with the spirit of the treaties and agreements concluded with them.

Thus, in the policies announced by the new Prime Minister, the new Government of Thailand clearly declared that it is the Government of the King and the people, and also announced its full determination to meet the war situation with national unity.

Particularly, its foreign policy as manifested in item six is to be noted by the Japanese people. Specially mentioning relations with Japan, the Government declared its observance of all treaties and agreements concluded with Japan. In declaration, Thailand's full trust in Japan and its aim to cooperate with Japan are evident. There is also revealed the determination to execute the War of Greater East Asia in full cooperation with Japan in the military, economic and political fields.

Thai Unity Lauded

The formation of the Khuang Cabinet of Thailand is being favorably regarded by all circles here. The inclusion in the Cabinet of Sisena Sombatsiri, Ambassador to Japan before the War of Greater East Asia, as Foreign Minister, Vice-Admiral Sin Kamonnawin, leader of the Thai Navy, as Defense Minister and concurrently Agriculture Minister, and the Elder Statesman, General Phahol, as Minister without Portfolio, who, together with former Prime Minister Phibun Songkhram, was one of the leadng promoters of the Revolution, is taken to be an indication of the concentrated unity of the nation.

The resignation of the Phibun Cabinet is regarded as a purely domestic matter and it is thought that there will be no change in Thailand's foreign policy. The new Cabinet is expected to drive forward a powerful war policy for the destruction of the common enemy, the United States and Britain, with a united structure and based on the Japan-Thailand Alliance Pact and the Joint Declaration of the Greater East Asia.

Former Prime Minister Phibun Songkhram, who resigned from his post because the Assembly of the People's Representatives did not pass the urgent Royal ordinances presented by the Government, contributed greatly toward the betterment of Thailand and the development of her national power.

During the time Field-Marshal Phibun Songkhram was Prime Minister, the regions of Battambang and Luang-Prabang were annexed to the country through the struggle with French Indo-China, and the Shan States and four Malai Provinces were ceded to Thailand when Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo visited Thailand. In addition to the recovery of these vast lost regions, former Prime Minister Phibun Songkhram also served notably to better Japanese-Thai cooperation. This was manifested in the conclusion of the agreement to allow the the Japanese Forces to pass through Thailand at the beginning of the war and the signing of the Japanese-Thai Military Alliance Pact. Field-Marshal Phibun Songkhram will be remembered by the Japanese for his entry into the war in order to defend Thailand from the invasion and exploitation of the Anglo-Americans.

His Imperial Majesty Presents Decoration To Thai Navy Attache

His Majesty the Emperor has been pleased to present the Third Class Order of the Sacred Treasure to Captain Chiab Pradijat Saeng-Xuto, Thai Naval Attache in Tokyo, in recognition of his outstanding efforts in furthering amity between the Japanese and Thai navies.

2 RAIDERS DOWNED IN CLASH AT TAROA

Enemy Air Attackers Speedily Beaten Off at Wotje, Ambon and Bula

Special to the Nippon Times

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, August 4.—Japanese Forces shot down two enemy planes in an engagement with 20-odd fighters and bombers that came attacking Taroa Island in the Maloelap lagoon on the afternoon of August 2. All the rest of the raiders were repulsed.

On the morning of the same day, another group of 12 anti-Axis aircraft attacked Wotje Island in the Marshal Group. Engaging in counter-attack, the Japanese Units stationed there succeeded in repelling all of the raiders.

During the month of July, the number of enemy planes that attempted raids on Wotje Island aggregated 1,300.

Raiders Put to Flight

Special to the Nippon Times

SOUTH PACIFIC BASE, August 4.—A formation of about 14 fighters and bombers made an unsuccessful attack on our positions at Ambon on Amboina Island on Wednesday morning while on the same day another group of 10-odd enemy planes consisting of fighters and bombers came attacking Bula on Ceram Island. In the face of our counter-attacking operations, all of the enemy raiders failed to carry out effective attacks and were speedily put to flight.

Ankang Airfield Blasted

By a Member of the Military Press Corps

CONTINENTAL BASE, August 3.—Japanese Air Forces in China attacked Ankang airfield, located on the Han River in the southeastern part of Shensi Province on the night of August 2. Swooping down on the enemy planes on the ground, the Wild Eagles set one large-sized plane on fire and blasted four small-sized planes. The loss on our side was one plane not yet returned.

GREAT INCREASE NOTED IN U.S. CASUALTY FIGURES

Latest Number Given Out by Stimson Double Usual Piecemeal Announcement

Domei

LISBON, August 3.—Colonel Henry Stimson's casualty figures of the United States armed forces for the period between July 7 and 13 though obviously greatly understated, almost doubled the usual weekly announcements with a total of 11,190, bringing the toll since the beginning of the war to 277,978, according to a Washington dispatch.

This huge leap is attributed to the ever-growing intensity of the battles on the Normandy and Italian fronts.

The total casualties since the beginning of the war were 218,473 for the army which included 39,720 killed, 97,000 wounded, 41,234 captured and 40,519 missing and a total of 59,505 for the navy.

TOTAL-NATION DRIVE TO WIPE OUT ENEMY DECIDED BY CABINET

Koiso to Broach Plan Whereby All Japanese May Serve Cause, on August 8

The ideal of each and every one of the 100,000,000 people of the Empire, to deliver the mortal blow to the enemy, will become a concrete reality at an early date, with all measures necessary for the creation of this condition having been decided at the regular Cabinet session on Friday.

What the Government will do to promote the establishment of the structure which will permit each Japanese behind-the-guns to play an active role in the consummation of the complete annihilation of the enemy will be explained in a radio address by Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso at 7 p.m. on August 8, the first Imperial Rescript Observance Day for the nation since he was called upon to take over the helm of State.

The rapid intensification of the fighting in the Pacific area was the consideration that has prompted the Government to decide on the acceleration of the process which has been developing, of realizing the principle that every Japanese shall be enabled to share in the task of defeating and crushing the enemy.

At the Cabinet session, on Friday, the question of what to do to realize as early as possible the ideal of every Japanese, armed in the sense that he or she is so equipped as to be able to render service in the annihilation of the enemy, came up and a frank exchange of views was held between Prime Minister Koiso and the other Cabinet members present.

As an upshot of the discussion, it was agreed that the authorities of the War, Navy, Home and Education Ministries should confer and make a quick decision on concrete measures for the speedy realization of the conditions that will permit all the people in Japan to contribute to the overthrow of the enemy.

BRITISH REFUSE TO LIFT BAN ON OVERSEAS TRAVEL

Morrison Says It Can't Be Rescinded Without Impairing Military Operations

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 3.—In spite of persistent British demands, Herbert S. Morrison, British Home Secretary, speaking in the House of Commons today, declared that the ban on travel to overseas countries could not be rescinded without impairing military operations, according to a London dispatch.

It is recalled that this travel ban was put into effect by the British Government just prior to the anti-Axis invasion attempt.

Morrison also declared that 53,747 British civilians had been killed and 68,798 injured or taken to hospitals in the period from the beginning of the present European war until June 30 this year.

THAI UNITS SMASH ENEMY

Clash Reported in Northeast Kentung Province on July 14

Domei

BANGKOK, August 4.—The reconnoitering corps of the Thai National Army in the northeastern section of Kentung Province, formerly a part of the Shan States in Burma, engaged in a clash lasting for about one hour with a platoon of enemy forces equipped with two machines-guns in the forenoon of July 14. The announcement was made on August 3 by the Thai Propaganda Ministry reporting on the war situation. The enemy is reported to have been routed and no loss suffered by the Thai forces.

Cabinet Hears Shigemitsu

The regular Cabinet meeting took place at 10 a.m. Friday at the Prime Minister's official residence with Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso and all other Cabinet members present. Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu reported on recent diplomatic developments and the meeting adjourned at 12:40 p.m.

WAITING STRATEGY STRESSED IN REICH

Dr. Luft Predicts Decisive Battle When Foe Fleets Drawn in Near Japan

By Arrangement with the Asahi

BERLIN, August 2.—Should the time come when the air and sea fleets of the United States should directly attack the sea lanes linking Japan Proper, Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, Manila, Saigon and Shonan, then that time must be regarded the time when the war in Greater East Asia has entered a serious stage. That is the time wherein lies the possibility of a mighty full strength clash between the air and sea fleets of Japan and the United States, declared Dr. Herman Luft in the Berliner Lokalanzeiger.

Dr. Luft's comment is taken as an answer to the many German people who have been wondering why the Japanese Navy did not move out seeking a decisive battle when serious fighting was going on at Saipan and Omiyajima.

Dr. Luft, who has contributed a number of articles concerning the fighting in Greater East Asia, in this article pointed out that Fleet-Admiral Togo used waiting tactics to smash the Russian Baltic fleet in the Tsushima Straits. The article, which has drawn attention as the first German commentary on the Pacific situation since the start of the Saipan battle, follows in substance:

Success Not Decisive

"The situations in the Pacific and Europe are progressing today in a similar form. In both these battlefields, the enemy has started offensives in the largest scale possible for them and without heeding sacrifices in lives has mobilized superior material power and technique and is trying for victory at once. And the enemy forces have scored a degree of strategic success. Viewed from the whole, however, their success is not decisive. The problem hinges on the losses the enemy forces are suffering in the present operations. What is still more important is for Germany to hold on until her new weapons are completed in quality and quantity, and for Japan to hold on until the Greater East Asia war economy is fully developed and utilized.

"Germany expected a Western European landing of the Anglo-Americans and had planned countermeasures. The movements and concentrations of several millions of troops, and much ammunition and food supplies in southern Britain, were open. It was natural that German eyes could not be fooled for long. In contrast to this, Japan must be ready for surprise attacks in the Pacific war. That cannot be helped because of the difference in character that exists between air-and-sea fighting, and land fighting.

"The movements of the Nimitz fleet have a surprise-attacking form which cannot be seen in the land fighting on the European continent. The American forces which directed their operations against the Marshalls, Carolines and Marianas are now, only a short time after the occupation of Saipan, attacking Omiyajima. It is clear that these enemy movements have as their aim the gaining of advance bases from which long-range bombers can raid Japan Proper.

Communications Stressed

"The burden which will be placed on the Japanese people at home by enemy air raids must not be underrated. But it will also be a mistake to overrate it. The paper-and-wood Japanese buildings, are easily inflammable but unlike the block type construction of the European buildings are built apart from one another. The scattering of factories to Manchoukuo and Chosen has been steadily effected. Thus, what is more dangerous to Japan than raids on Japan Proper is to have the enemy threaten the transports which run on the East China Sea and the South China Sea. At the present, the American bases lie some distance away from these zones. Should the time come, however, when the air and sea fleets of the United States should directly attack the sea lanes tying together Japan Proper, Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, Manila, Saigon and Shonan, then that time must be regarded as the time when the war in Greater East Asia has entered a serious stage. That is the time wherein lies the possibility of a mighty full strength clash between the air and sea fleets of Japan and the United States.

"Let us take up the question of why the Japanese Forces do not move out in a large-scale, full-strength counter-offensive, though they have suffered some setbacks in local engagements. The highest principle of the sea fighting theory of the Japanese Navy which draws our attention is the idea to safeguard Japan Proper. That is the principle that the Combined Fleet will move out in a huge battle only in waters comparatively near the Japanese mainland. This is natural viewed from the standpoint that it will be advantageous to repair in home docks, vessels which sustain unavoidable or unexpected damage. The contrary will be true for the enemy and his losses will naturally be far higher.

"Further, Japan has only one combined fleet. If this fleet should be wiped out it will take several years to build another one. During that time the sea lanes will be severed and the coasts of Japan, which is only a narrow island, will be exposed to the bombardment of enemy vessels.

"The same cannot be said for the United States. Even if the whole of the United States navy is wiped out there still remains the British fleet. Even if the British navy is not considered, it will be impossible to throw a full-scale assault against the United States navy from the Pacific. The vast rear zones of America can be said to be safety zones outside the attack zone. Thus the Japanese Navy is using tactics similar to those used at the time of the Battle of the Japan Sea in 1905. At that time, Fleet-Admiral Togo did not in any way attempt to obstruct the several-months-long maneuvers held in Madagascar waters huge Russian fleet comprised of the Baltic and Black Sea fleets which rounded Africa. When this fleet appeared in the Tsushima Straits, Fleet-Admiral Togo acted for the first time and dealt an annihilative blow on the Russians.

Drawing in Enemy

"The Japanese Navy is using this old method of drawing in the enemy to waters near Japan Proper now on the Nimitz fleet. The enemy, however, knows this plan of the Japanese Navy. Thus the enemy seems to have operated freely with the view that the main body of the Japanese fleet will not act. America, thus, had it rather easy in building an island-to-island bridge to the Japanese mainland. The enemy was also able to build rather freely a line of advance bases for an attack on Japan Proper due to the same reason.

"The final, decisive battle will begin only when the Americans move from these advance bases to a direct attack on the Japanese mainland. It will, of course, be an unpleasant matter for America to build advance bases immediately before Japan's eyes and to raid Japan Proper. It will also be a burden to the Japanese people. But it must be noted that it is one American plot to exert pressure on Japan from these advance bases in order to anger the Japanese people, worry the Combined Fleet and draw it out into hasty action.

"We, however, believe, that Japan will not be drawn in by this enemy plot and that she will fight the American fleet in a decisive battle when she believes the time is ripe at a place of her own choosing. In preparation for this important time, the Japanese are bearing all and preparing in silence. The Japanese officers and men are readying themselves to blast themselves with their planes and ships for the annihilation of the enemy at that time. Thus, the same thing can be said for the battlefields in East Asia and Europe. The situation is not as bad as some think. It is completely wrong to suppose that the war has already been settled militarily. The Japanese, as well as we Germans, must increase our war efforts for the decisive battle."

---

40 Children Killed When Enemy Raiders Blast Paris Canteen

Domei

PARIS, August 3.—A canteen managed by nurses was struck by bombs and 30 children with their mothers were buried under the debris during yesterday's Anglo-American terror bombing raid on Paris. The mangled corpses of 40 children, five nurses and several men and women have been recovered so far. Also, trucks carrying refugees from the battle area were attacked by enemy planes which machine-gunned them from a low-altitude instantly killing 11 persons. Two more succumbed later to their wounds. Seventeen people were severely wounded.

STUDY OF NIPPON LANGUAGE IS POPULAR IN PHILIPPINES

Special Institutions in City Are Crowded With Eager Filipino Students

Domei

MANILA, August 3.—The interest of Filipino people in learning Japanese as the universal language of Greater East Asia and Tagalog as the national language unifying all of the Philippines is growing, as more and more people are beginning to use the two languages in daily conversations.

Japanese language schools in Manila are numerous, but crowded with eager students at all times. One of the most popular schools is the Japanese Language Institute conducted by the public assistance and liaison office, which is at present receiving applications for enrolment from 60 students who want to study the course scheduled to begin on August 12. At the same time, the graduation ceremony for 35 students at the Japanese Language Institute was conducted recently by the Japlinip (Society of students who have been in Japan).

Meanwhile, the Nakajima Japanese Language School held a song, dance and recitation program on July 29 at the Japan Cultural Hall, to which the public was invited. In the meantime, with Tagalog as a required course in all schools, the popularity of Tagalog even in the most remote places is rapidly being realized.

REICH IS COMPOSED OVER ANKARA MOVE

Advantages to Enemy Seen Small—Firm Confidence Placed on Finnish Integrity

Domei

BERLIN, August 3.—Despite the break with Turkey, the change of Finnish President and other important diplomatic situations that have occurred recently, the German Government is calmly watching further developments, with preparations for the expected eventualities all completed beforehand.

At present, Turkey has merely severed diplomatic and economic relations with the Reich, but with the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union exerting further pressure upon that country, there is every indication that she will ultimately be dragged into the vortex of the war despite her past efforts to maintain strict neutrality.

What the anti-Axis nations expect, as a result of the Turco-German rupture are firstly, the suspension of chrome and other vital exports to Germany; secondly, the ending of German operations in West Asia as a result of the withdrawal of several thousand Reich citizens from Turkey; thirdly, the opportunity to carry out bombing raids over various Axis areas by utilization of Turkish bases, and fourthly, the improvement of contact with the Soviet forces due to the opening of the Dardanelles.

Rupture Effect Small

But, economically speaking, the break-off of relations will have little effect, for the Reich and Turkey have already been in a state of economic severance. Moreover, as the Turkish air bases are small in scale they are of little utility and actual effects are small, particularly, because the anti-Axis air forces already maintain numerous airfields in Southern Italy.

The opening of the Dardanelles will be of considerable advantage to the anti-Axis, but the straits can not be freely utilized because of the danger of being bombed by German planes. Furthermore, the possible advance of the Soviet air force to the East Mediterranean and Italian areas will bring new worries to the Anglo-Americans.

A rumor is being circulated that a non-aggression pact may be signed by Turkey, Bulgaria and the Soviet Union. On this report, the German authorities are avoiding comment, but whether or not Turkey immediately enters the war, the political and military situation surrounding Bulgaria will become important.

Regarding the political change in Finland, German authorities have declared that the new Finnish Government is concentrating its efforts toward execution of the war, as Finnish newspapers have reported, and that any conciliatory move with the Soviets is impossible, when the past sound policy of the Finnish leaders is considered.

Pact Flagrantly Violated

Answering a number of questions concerning the official Turkish attitude toward the severance of diplomatic relations with the Reich, the Wilhelmstrasse spokesman pointed out that the Turkish Premier Sukru Saracoglu had tried to justify Turkey's attitude by referring to the Anglo-Turkish Alliance.

The spokesman added that, nevertheless, the fact remained that Turkey had flagrantly violated the Turko-German Friendship and non-Aggression Pact. Turkey has thus abandoned her foreign policy of independence which she had pursued under Foreign Minister Numan Menemencioglu.

He furthermore declared that it was remarkable that Saracoglu, in his statement, made little reference to the Soviet Union. He added that it was interesting in this connection that the report, emanating from foreign sources, asserted that the two Soviet citizens who had some time ago attempted to murder the German Ambassador to Ankara, Baron Franz von Papen, had been released from custody. It was furthermore announced that Switzerland would take care of Germany's interests in Turkey.

Reich Press Calm

Turkey's rupture of relations with Germany, due to anti-Axis pressure, was commented upon calmly by the German papers. The Berliner Nachtausgabe as well as the Angriff stresses that Soviet Commissar Molotov during his visit to Berlin in 1940 demanded the Dardanelles for Moscow and Germany's approval of this step. The consequences will have to be borne by Turkey, stresses the paper, and now that Turkey has capitulated all she can do now is to wait for the day when her new friends start realizing their intentions. What Turkey can expect in the future should have been known to the men in Ankara and Istanbul from the many examples of the Latin American states. They, too, had to break off relations with Germany due to pressure by the anti-Axis.

"Perhaps in a few days will they know," the Angriff stresses, "that the Turkish policy has made a fundamental blunder. The establishment of military bases in Turkey is the actual reason for the Anglo-American and Soviet pressure against Turkey. Roosevelt and Churchill, although after a long delay, has fulfilled the promise, made to Stalin, that they will hand over Turkey to the Soviet Union. Led by men, who formally adhered to the Anglo-Turkish alliance—in reality, however, willy-nilly following the Soviet policy—Turkey is driving toward a serious fate which no outsider will be able to spare her."

ALUMINA OUTPUT BOOSTED

North China Firm Makes Exports To Japan on Schedule

Domei

PEKING, August 1.—North China Alumina Shale Company authorities stated recently that exports to Japan are progressing according to schedule and efforts are being made to effect a big increase of production this year. They also expressed firm confidence in their ability to meet the demands caused by the further strengthening of Japan's fighting power.

"The delay in the arrival of working materials from Japan has held up the attainment of increased output and consequently we have not reached the expected production yet. Under these circumstances we took the policy of obtaining working materials from sources in North China, Manchoukuo and Chosen. It is expected that the production increase will go on smoothly from September," the authorities added.

SUPPLY DIFFICULTY WEAKENS ENEMY

Improvement in War on China Mainland Against Japan Held Unlikely

Domei

LISBON, August 4.—Of the many difficulties facing the Chungking and American armies fighting the Japanese forces on the mainland, the worst is that of supply and whatever the outcome of the battle now in progress in China this picture will likely continue to remain unsatisfactory, the New York Herald Tribune stated in an editorial today, according to a New York dispatch.

The paper stressed that until there is a fundamental change in the supply situation an improvement in the war against Japan on the mainland is unlikely. Moreover, it would be wishful thinking to expect too much of the air transportation route over the Himalayas or even from the Burma road if it can be reopened, it said.

It pointed out that for that reason, Chungking officials read with intense interest reports of American operations in the Pacific.

Can't Pierce Iron Ring

Domei

LISBON, August 4.—With no prospects for retrieving the war situation, it will be difficult for the Chungking garrison forces in Hengyang to hold the area within the old city limits for long, the Reuter correspondent in Chungking reported yesterday regarding the Hengyang war situation.

The same correspondent stated that the Chungking military authorities, who regularly issue a war communique every evening, did not make any announcement yesterday. According to the latest information from Hengyang, the Chungking forces see no prospect for the retrieval of the war situation. Although Chungking reinforcements are striving to counter-attack in the area outside the walled town, they still cannot break through the Japanese iron ring.

In conclusion, the Reuter correspondent said that the Chungking garrison forces in Hengyang are at present only receiving air supplies and are suffering from a shortage of provisions, weapons and ammunition. Moreover, the scribe said, they are suffering heavy casualties. As a result, if the reinforcements fail to arrive in time it will be hard for the Chungking garrison forces to hold their positions within the old city limits of Hengyang for long.

Bulgaria Remains Calm

Special to the Nippon Times

SOFIA, August 3.—The news that Turkey had broken off relations with Germany was calmly received in Bulgaria.

REDS HOLDING FIRM AT CHUNGKING TALK

Agreement Seen Still Distant As 3-Month Negotiation Continued Without Progress

Domei

CANTON, August 3.—Indications are that no satisfactory decision has been reached in the Chungking Kuomintang-Chinese Communist conference, despite the fact that three months have gone by since the start of the parley. The discussions were started in the beginning of May in Sian and were later transferred to Chungking where they are continuing.

In the interim, it was reported that Henry Wallace, United States Vice-President, had acted as mediator but the conference actually has not yet even solved one fundamental problem with no hope of a solution in sight. A Chungking broadcast recently quoted Liang Han-tsao, Chungking Propaganda Minister, as saying at a press conference that "some improvement" was noted in the three months of negotiations but that talks were still continuing between Lin Tsu-han and Wang Shih-chieh. He declared that nothing could be announced regarding the degree of progress made but that Lin was saying that the fundamental conditions would probably be solved.

No complete solution, it is believed, can be reached unless the two can agree on fundamental conditions. Among the principal conditions proposed later by Chiang Kai-shek were:

1—Chungking shall not oppose the Chinese Communist creed.

2—All of the 18th Group Army shall be under the jurisdiction of the Chungking regime and included in its political administration.

3—The tax problem which will arise from this shall be discussed at a national meeting scheduled to be held when the constitution is put into effect, one year after the war, to which the Chinese Communists will send representatives.

Against these proposals, the Chinese Communists counted with a demand containing 17 items. The Chungking regime and the Chinese Communists are at present discussing them.

'A Lot of Bunk'

Domei

LISBON, August 3.—A Negro wearing a red fez walked into the Independence Hall and, according to Warren McCullough, captain of the guard, hurled a rock at the Liberty Bell shouting "Liberty Bell, Liberty Bell, a lot of bunk," according to a Philadelphia dispatch. The man was arrested on the charge of disorderly conduct and jailed.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

August 3

In the Normandy area the enemy, supported by artillery fire and numerous fighter-bombers, continued his attacks in the central and western part of the landinghead. At most points the enemy was repulsed in heavy fighting. At those few points where the enemy was successful our troops are launching counter-thrusts. Southeast of Villedieu German panzer formations launched a counter-attack.

Enemy forces advancing through Avranches toward the south and west have reached the areas of Rennes and Dinan where they were repulsed. German battleplanes dispersed enemy columns en route in the area south of Avranches and destroyed many enemy tanks, guns and vehicles.

Over the Normandy area and in occupied western Europe 18 enemy aircraft were downed.

In the French area 118 terrorists were killed. In mopping-up operations in France the bandits, since June 6, have lost approximately 12,000 men.

Heavy retaliation fire on London continues.

In Italy, our troops also repulsed all enemy attacks aiming at a break-through toward Florence and inflicted heavy losses on the attackers. The German troops are continuing to offer stiff resistance to the enemy west and south of the town.

Numerous Soviet attacks, supported by tanks, were repulsed in the northern slopes of the Carpathians. The enemy was thrown back further to the east especially west of Beskide. In the big Vistula bend the enemy increased his pressure on Baranov. Further toward the northeast numerous Soviet attacks collapsed with heavy losses inflicted on the attacker. Several enemy attempts at crossing the river were frustrated. There was heavy fluctuating fighting northeast of Warsaw.

Radzym was retaken by our panzers in a counter-attack. On the Bug and south of Augustovo repeated enemy attacks were foiled. Heavy fighting is in progress in the sector of Seinen and Vikovishken as well as Mitau. In the Birsen area our counter-attacking grenadiers took several villages. East of the Dvina and on the Narva Isthmus strong Soviet attempts at breaking through were frustrated in hard fighting.

In the big defensive battle between the Carpathians and the Gulf of Finland 3,908 enemy tanks were destroyed in July by troops of the Army and Waffen SS. Another 250 tanks were destroyed by the Luftwaffe. Within the same period 1,329 Soviet aircraft were shot down in air combats or by flak-defense of the Luftwaffe.

Press Comments

Friday, August 4

THE CONSCIENCE OF MANKIND

MAINICHI—Astonishingly inhuman acts perpetrated by American soldiers have at last been brought to light on the American side. We ourselves have heard of many atrocities perpetrated against wounded Japanese soldiers on the battlefields in the South, but we did not think that such acts would be reported to the American mainland.

That the Americans are morally inferior is common knowledge among those who know America. However, the number of those who do not know the real character of the Americans is far greater. Therefore, those who are not aware of the extent of the brutalities committed by American soldiers on the battlefields are numerous.

There is a stipulation in the International Law to the effect that the remains of all soldiers are to be respected. However, the question is not whether the American soldiers have or have not broken the Law. The intention or motive for infringing on the Law—that is the point of issue. The United States Government, as a matter of war prosecution policy, has been consciously and systematically infringing on the International Law which is based on humanity.

Take, for instance, the American raids on our hospital ships. In Europe, too, there have been no few cases of German hospital planes and hospital ships which have suffered similar experiences. Why is it that America is systematically carrying on such acts? The only answer is as a means to spur the people to war. Lacking any clear war aims, America, in order to make her people fight, is furiously hammering into their heads that this war is "a war for survival." She is also stirring up hatred of the enemy. These two methods are the whips with which she is constantly striving to stir up the people.

Moreover, with the idea that in order to stir up hatred of the enemy there is no better way than to set free the bestiality which is dormant in man, she is releasing the people, in particular the combatants, from the fetters of morality. The situation is such that on the European fronts, too, there are gangster units and convict units among the American troops.

Mankind must absolutely not permit such people to win this war. We shall fight to the bitter end to smash America by force of our arms, but at the same time we wish to hold up America's inhumanity for all the world to see.

THE LAST STAGE OF THE WAR

MAINICHI—A Domei dispatch from Lisbon dated August 1 reports that Churchill apparently is trying to end the war by next October at the latest by a general mobilization of the combined armed power and war materials of the anti-Axis forces, challenging the Axis to a decisive war. It is also reported in this connection that Churchill, who finds the new German weapon, the V-1, more than he can cope with reached this decision after consulting Henry Stimson, United States Secretary of War.

Whether Churchill has really reached such a decision is of course doubtful. But viewing the situation objectively, we can readily deduce that the enemy desires a short-term war. Apart from the words "by next October at the latest" reported in the dispatch, it is an indisputable fact that the Anglo-Americans' northern France landing operations were carried along lines quite contrary to their original plan. They may have taken into account the German defense structure but in all probability they did not expect such a formidable weapon as the V-1.

By Germany's use of this weapon, the Anglo-American landing operations were paralyzed, and in addition London and Southern England have been both psychologically and materially, thrown into a state of chaos. Germany is reportedly producing daily 4,000 dynamic meteors. How will she make use of such large quantities? All England has been thrown into consternation by the present daily bombardment of 120 to 130 dynamic meteors. If the Germans were to release 4,000 a day, what a development would take place! And the German authorities repeatedly announce that the V-1 is only the first of their retaliatory weapons!

Again, it is reported that Germany is planning to strike New York with new weapons. Since the United States has so far fought far away from home, she has been able to maintain peace and order in her country. But once a rain of dynamic meteors or other formidable missiles begin to fall on the heads of the Americans at home, American society, which is after all a mixture of heterogeneous peoples, will at once crumble to pieces. Thus viewing the situation, we can clearly see why America and Britain will have to accelerate the termination of the war.

It must therefore be expected that hereafter for a certain period the enemy's offensive must of necessity become extremely fierce. The enemy, who is rushing things in Europe, must also rush things in East Asia and in the Pacific. We must stem the enemy with all our might and crush him. The war has truly reached its final stage.

COMMUNISTS ADOPT CONSERVATIVE PLAN

Drop Revolutionary Program Temporarily So as to Bolster Power in Europe

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, August 2.—In a move to bolster their power in Europe, the Communists have shelved for the present their revolutionary program in favor of a conservative policy which has been put into practice by the Communist members in the De Gaulle and Bonomi puppet regimes, said Anne O'hara McCormick, American columnist, in her article which appeared recently in The New York Times. She wrote as follows:

"The most striking phenomenon in the formation of the new government in occupied Italy and in the evolution of the French Committee for National Liberation is the role being played by the Communists.

"Not only are they taking a more overt and responsible part in these tentative regimes than they ever took in either pre-war France or pre-Fascist Italy but they are also playing a conservative role. In both cases they have dropped their classic attitude of opposition and have apparently shelved, at least for the present, their revolutionary program. Rather, they seem to be aiming at the bolstering-up of their authority there.

Fears Civil War

"One of the Communist members of De Gaulle's Cabinet, Francois Billoux, explains the Communists' decision to join the National Committee on the ground that he does not want a civil war in France. President Roosevelt's firm argument, regarding recognition of the Committee as the government, is that such a step would prevent a dangerous division in the country which would hinder the operation of democratic processes. Billoux proceeds on the same premise to a different conclusion: he also holds that civil war might completely destroy France, but this fear is that this would prevent the eventual triumph of Communism.

"Fernand Gernier, the other Communist on the Committee has come out more strongly than any of his colleagues against continuing in France itself the indiscriminate purging of officials that has been going on in Algiers. At the press conference recently, he declared that Frenchmen have had a mistaken idea of duty in the past, but each person must now be judged not by yesterday, but by his performances today. This attitude is contrary to the policy pursued hitherto by the purge commission.

"The idea now advocated by the Communists is that there must be few rather than a wholesale change in civil administration during the process of liberation. The change is partly due to the scarcity of capable administrators and the determination of De Gaulle to keep civil authority in the hands of Frenchmen. But it is mostly due to the approach of the time when the Committee must resume responsibility inside France. This alters the perspective for the French, who have symbolized resistance outside for themselves as well as for other exiled governments.

"The hour is at hand when the representatives who have worked abroad must submit themselves to the judgment of the people who have lived in a dark world of their own, and who are far less concerned with politics—so all those who come out of France testify—than with 'liberty and bread.'

They Were Reluctant

"In Italy, Communist leader Togliatti has been the moving spirit behind the broadening of the Badoglio regime. He worked to break the deadlock which kept the leaders of six parties in Rome cooperating while King Victor Emmanuel remained in power. They were reluctant for more reasons than one. In the first place, they have assumed responsibility for carrying out armistice terms to be accepted by the King and Badoglio, but probably unknown to the new members of the Cabinet.

"The published conditions of Italy's 'unconditional surrender' are harsh enough. The obligation to pay the costs of occupation on top of the valuation of lira in terms of pounds and dollars, which makes the Allied soldiers rich and the people poorer than ever, completes the bankruptcy into which the Fascists plunged the country. The secret clauses of armistice are believed to be harsher. They were submitted to Moscow, of course, so perhaps Togliatti knows what they are, but most of the other leaders may be presumed to be as unaware, as the Italian people of the financial, economic and territorial penalties to which they have been committed.

"It is clear that the Communist leaders do not want a civil war in Italy anymore than they want it in France. What they appear to be wanting is order, continuity and strengthening of any existing institutions that can bridge the transition from war to peace as smoothly and safely as possible. Moreover, they are in a better position than other parties to get what they want, because they know what it is. The Comintern is dissolved, but it was a unique training school in political warfare, and its great graduates, of whom Togliatti is a brilliant example, are prepared for work in their own countries at the moment when such preparation is at the premium. In this break-up they are at present playing the role of conservatives and if their action reflects the mind of Moscow, it furnishes the most significant clue to Russia's policy in Europe."

THE NIPPON KOGYO GINKO
(The Industrial Bank of Japan, Ltd.)
Established by the Japanese Government by virtue of a Special Enactment of the Imperial Diet.
Capital ¥200,000,000
8, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.
Nihombashi—4, Tori 2-chome, Nihombashi-ku.
Osaka—1, 5-chome, Korai-bashi, Higashi-ku.
Kobe—36 Nishimachi, Kobe-ku.
Nagoya—1, 3-chome, Hirokoji-dori, Naka-ku.
Fukuoka—80 Tenjin-no-cho.
Tohoku—32 Omachi, Fukushima.
Toyama—20 Sakurabashi-dori.
Hiroshima—77 Sarugaku-cho.
Hokkaido—1, Nishi 4-chome, Kita-sanjo, Sapporo.
Correspondents—In the principal cities at home and abroad.
Governor: Koichi Kawakami, Esq.
Vice-Governor: Seiichiro Arai, Esq.
Directors: Kenji Ito, Esq., Kisaku Matsushima, Esq., Kikumatsu Nakayama, Esq., Akira Komiya, Esq., Tadao Sasayama, Esq.
Auditors: Count Yoshinori Futara, Takajiro Nozu, Esq., Shin Watanabe, Esq.
1.—Loans on the security of public bonds or debentures and shares, estates (zaidan), specified land and buildings.
2.—Subscription and underwriting of public bonds or debentures.
3.—Deposits and safe custody of valuables.
4.—Discounting of bills.
Other Banking business sanctioned by the Minister of State for Finance in accordance with Ordinances.

The Yokohama Specie Bank Limited
Established 1880
Capital (Paid up) . ¥100,000,000
Reserve Funds ....¥152,[illegible]
PRESIDENT:
H. KASHIWAGI
VICE-PRESIDENTS:
S. ASADA, S. ARAKAWA
DIRECTORS:
H. Kashiwagi, S. Asada, Baron S. Morimura, T. Okubo, J. Okada, Viscount H. Kano, G. Kishinami, T. Ohmura, K. Itoh, N. Kawamura.
Head Office, Yokohama
BRANCHES & AGENCIES
Japan
Fukuoka, Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Osaka, Otaru, Tokyo.
Manchoukuo & Mongolia
Changchiakow, Dairen, Fengtien (Shoseikan & Naniwa), Harbin, Hsinking, Yingkow.
China
Canton, Chefoo, Hankow, Hangchow, Hoihow, Hongkong, Kowloon, Kinhwa, Macao, Nanking, Ningpo, Peking (Tojyo & 7 Ku), Pengpu, Shanghai, Shaohsing, [illegible], Shihhweiyao, Tientsin (Asahi-Gai & 3rd St. & Mijayima), Tsinan, Tsingtao.
French Indo-China
Haiphong, Hanoi, Saigon.
Thailand
Alor-Star, Bangkok, Kota-Bharu, Kuala-Trengganu.
Burma
Bassein, Lashio, Mandalay, Magwe, Mergui, Moulmein, Myingyan, Prome, Rangoon, Shwebo, Taunggyi, Tavoy.
Malai
Ipoh, Johore-Bharu, Kuala-Kangsar, Kuala-Lipis, Kuala-Lumpur, Kuantan, Malacca, Penang, Seremban, Shonan, Tandjong-Pinang (Shonan), Taiping.
Sumatra
Bencoolen, Bukit-Tinggi, Djambi, Kota-Raja, Lho-Seumawe, Medan, Padang, Pakanbaroe, Palembang, Pangkal-Pinang, Pematang-Siantar, Siboiga, Telok-Betong.
Djawa
Bandoeng, Bodjonegoro, Bogor, Djakarta, (Stationsplein & Noordwijk) Djember, Jogjakarta, Kediri, Madioen, Magelang, Malang, Pamekasan, Pekalongan, Poerwokerto, Semarang, Serang, Soerakarta, Sourabaya, Tjirebon.
Borneo
Api, Burnei, Kuala-Belait, Kuching, Miri, Sandakan, Sibu [illegible].
The Philippines
Manila.
Europe & South America
Berlin, Hamburg, Paris, Rio de Janeiro.
Temporarily Closed
(Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta, Honolulu, Karachi, London, Los Angeles, New York, San Francisco, Seattle, Sydney).
Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.

Office: ....1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer.......................SHOICHI KAWAMURA

TANAKA APPOINTED WAR COUNCILLOR

Concurrently Heading Army Staff College, Says War Ministry Announcement

General Seiichi Tanaka has been appointed a Member of the Supreme War Council and concurrently the Principal of the Army Staff College in succession to Lieutenant-General Hikosaburo Hata, who has been relieved from his concurrent post as head of the College, the War Ministry announced on Friday.

The same Ministry also announced that Colonel Fujio Kawakami and Colonel Mototaka Waji have been posthumously promoted to the ranks of Major-General.

General Tanaka, who hails from Hyogo Prefecture, was graduated from the Army Staff College in 1916. After serving as a member of the Army General Staff and the Military Affairs Bureau, General Tanaka was ordered to serve as Military Attache at the Japanese Legation in Mexico. Later, he also served in the same capacity at the Japanese Embassy at Washington.

Upon returning to Japan, he was made Chief-of-Staff of the Osaka Division and later Commander of the Gendarmerie. After serving as Commander of the Eastern Army and the Commander of a Corps, he was ordered to serve at the Army General Staff last year.

Major-General Kawakami, who had been serving at the front as Unit Commander since October, 1941, died of illness at his post on June 2, this year.

Major-General Waji, who also had been serving as Unit Commander since October, 1941, was killed in action in the Hengyang area on July 21, this year.

Odachi, Kodama Leave

Shigeo Odachi, Home Minister, and Count Hideo Kodama, Minister without Portfolio, left Tokyo Station Friday for the Kansai. They are scheduled to visit the Ise Shrines, the Unebi Mausoleum, Kashihara Shrine and the Momoyama Mausolea today, and stop over at Kyoto for the night. Leaving for Nagoya on August 6, the two Ministers will worship at the Atsuta Shrine and then return to Tokyo.

Shimada Sees Koiso

Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, former Chief of the Navy General Staff, called on Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso at the Prime Minister's official residence at 12:40 p.m. Thursday to report on his resignation from the post of Chief of Navy General Staff.

Higai Given Degree

Senzo Higai, Director of the Bureau of Pensions in the former Cabinet, has been conferred a doctorate of law by Kyoto Imperial University on August 3.

Cable Briefs

N.Y. BLACK MARKET

Of many commodities suffering a severe shortage in the United States due to black market dealings is the sorely needed gasoline of which 10,000,000 liters daily are disappearing, states the New York Times.

U.S. NEWSPRINT SHORTAGE

Another drastic cut will have to be made in newsprint and other paper supplies unless all American pulp mills help boost production, declares the Director of the War Production Board's paper division. American pulp mills in general accepted the load placed on their shoulders by their Government, but about 10 per cent are still refusing to cooperate.

NO PLACE FOR NEGRO

The time seems not far off when the Negro problem in the United States will have to be solved by armed force. The hatred of the Negro for his white neighbor which has been seething for years threatens to break forth in the present generation of the better-educated Negro. "If anyone should try in earnest to put through the social equality of the races in the southern part of the United States, the white inhabitants would overnight take to arms and start a civil war," writes David L. Cohen in the Readers' Digest.

FOOD CRISIS IN AFRICA

North Africans must be prepared to take in not one but several notches in their belt as the country faces one of the worst food crisis in years. Official circles in Algiers declare that this year North Africa will have one of the worst crops in its history, with corn and wheat crops being 1,700,000 tons less than last year. In this connection, it must not be overlooked that even last year's crop was already insufficient for the country's needs and most of the reserves have been used up, thus further aggravating the situation.

Dishonoring of Nippon War Dead By Savage Americans Is Scored

American brutality has been revealed in its full nakedness time and again by the inhuman acts committed by their fighting forces in course of this war. Unarmed Japanese hospital ships have been made targets by their airplanes and submarines, innocent Japanese internees in the United States tortured and shot for no legitimate reason at all. But this is not all that the bestial Yanks have perpetrated on the Japanese. They have gone to the limit of insulting Japanese war dead, making toys out of their bones, as revealed recently.

Commenting on this latest trait of barbarity displayed by the despicable enemy, leading Japanese stated as follows:

U.S. Brutality Revealed

Concerning the atrocious acts of the Americans, Prince Tadatsugu Shimazu, President of the Japan Red Cross Society, made the following remarks.

"Article 3 of the International Red Cross Treaty stipulates that after a battle, the occupation parties should search the field for the wounded and dead and protect them against pillage and bad treatment. Then, Article 4 stipulates that the dead should be honorably buried, their tombs respected and kept so that they may be found again. Despite these stipulations of the International Red Cross Treaty, Americans treated as toys the skulls of the Japanese soldiers who fought bravely and died for their homeland. This is proof that within the veins of Americans who speak of humanity flows cruel brutality.

"Because European and American peoples had desecrated dead bodies or cruelly acted in wartime since ancient days, Henri Dunant of Switzerland proposed the banning of such acts and the protecting of the wounded and dead. Thus, the fact that such a clause came into existence is proof that they commit such acts coolly.

"Thus, the enemies have been committing repeatedly such acts as the sinking of the hospital ship Buenos Aires Maru last December, or machine-gunning field hospitals, in full violation of the treaty that they themselves had proposed and caused to be adopted. Their cruel and brutal inhuman acts are really surprising.

"What attitude has Japan taken toward Chungking or American troops since the beginning of the China Affair? Once, a Japanese warship found an enemy ship, but, upon approaching, found that she was a hospital ship. The Captain ordered that the ship be unmolested. Immediately after the outbreak of the war, an enemy transport plane was discovered near Singapore, but when Japanese fighter planes approached it was found that the transport plane carried women and children bound for India. Thereupon, the Japanese let it escape unharmed. The enemy cannot understand such a noble spirit of Bushido. Yet, the British-American side has broadcast, in their propaganda, that Japanese soldiers were cruel and attacked Chinese medical corps and hospital ships.

"Also, respecting the treatment of war prisoners, they have been speaking of the treatment given to British-American prisoners held in Japan, while avoiding mention of their own cruel attitude toward the Japanese detained in their countries. Concerning the treatment of war prisoners and the recent brutal acts of the Americans, future history will reveal the truth.

"We have found the real nature of our enemies, and we are determined more than ever to fight to the end."

Reveal True Nippon Nature

"We must emerge victorious in the current war. Unless the present titanic war terminates in victory for our side, our bones will be used in making penholders by the bestial American foe," declared Dr. Peter Tatsuo Doi, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Tokyo, according to the Asahi.

The Americans have revealed their covetous bestiality which is deeply rooted in them and the Catholics in that country who still maintain human conscience, have protested against this atrocious behavior.

In this connection, Archbishop Doi further said, "In the war the peoples of the two opposing parties involved in hostilities, must fight for their respective fatherlands at the cost of their lives. However, to the bodies of the dead, even most primitive people will offer reverence. That is an undeniable human nature. The attitude of the Americans, in maltreating the bodies of the dead is hardly believable, but facts have often substantiated rumors.

"After the war," continued the Archbishop, "we must reveal to the American foe, nay to the whole world, the morality, the intrinsic nature of human beings, and furthermore, the true character of the Japanese Empire. In order to do that, victory is the sole and vital prerequisite."

"Should Japan be defeated, the bones of the 100,000,000 Japanese will be used by the Americans in making penholders. We are in a hard grapple with a formidable foe, but should we be firmly determined to fight to the last, we will never be defeated.

"The enemy who has neither history nor tradition of his own, is merely depending on the weight of material volume in waging war against Japan. The enemy who boasts of quantity, should challenge us with material superiority, not resorting to the cowardly bombing of the Leaning Tower of Pisa and the Abbey of Monte Cassino. Some day, the Japanese people's true nature and strength will be brought home to the American foe."

Red Cross Pact Violated

Commenting on the recent news of the barbarous and revolting acts of the American soldiers, Professor Takuzo Itakura of Keio University says in an article appearing in the Asahi Shimbun that the question goes beyond the realms of humanity and decency incorporated in the articles of International Law.

Dispatches from Zurich have revealed that a letter-opener, made from the bones of an arm from the body of a Japanese soldier killed in the Pacific front, has been sent as a souvenir to President Roosevelt. Reports also disclose that children, displaying the fiendish character of the Anglo-Saxons, are playing with skulls sent to them from the front as a trophy of war. Such facts, attesting to a nature more lowly than that of mere brutes, are eloquent proofs of one phase of the reason why the War of Greater East Asia is being fought.

"Such are acts of brutal barbarians in the Dark Ages before the days of Red Cross Agreement and International Law," said Professor Itakura, who, looking at the matter from the standpoint of International Law, continued, "The new Red Cross Agreement drawn up at Geneva in 1929 stipulates that the enemy dead should be accorded the same treatment as the dead of one's own country. The facts recently brought to light show that America and Britain have absolutely disregarded the terms of the Red Cross Agreement.

"We must, furthermore, give quiet thought to the fact that the news was reported by a neutral nation. These are not lies or mere fabricated stories. What a barbarous atrocity! The inhuman acts of the Americans and British cannot be gauged in terms of International Law. It is a matter that involves something beyond the mere contents of International Law.

"In the World War I the enemy spread such false stories as the Germans obtaining oil from the bodies of dead soldiers and, referring to International Law, had sought to procure the sympathies of the neutral countries to their side. The British and the Americans are now themselves guilty of equally atrocious behavior. In truth, humanity and justice have been trampled to the ground and the Anglo-American behavior reverts to the barbarism of the Dark Ages.

"These facts are clear and undeniable proofs of the real Anglo-American nature and their attitude toward the war. We could well visualize the situation that would prevail in our land, should the enemy ever succeed in defiling the sacred soil of the Empire. It is now time for us to rise 100,000,000 strong against the enemy."

Country of Beasts, Devils

The United States is literally a country of beasts and devils, led by a man who knows what sort of beings he is leading, was the comment made by Saneatsu Mushakoji, noted novelist, upon hearing the report of American soldiers sending home Japanese skulls as war souvenirs. Mr. Mushakoji said that the United States was a country that mankind had to destroy, in an article in the Mainichi which follows:

"Reading the Zurich report that American soldiers were sending home as war souvenirs letter-openers made out of the skulls and other bones of fallen Japanese, I feel that I can understand clearly the sort of country the United States really is. It is more barbaric than we had thought. It is a country made up of beings who don't care how many, other than themselves, are killed as long as they win—who consider murder the same as wild animal hunting.

"It is literally a country of beasts and devils—a nation without morals or civilization. Roosevelt, who is concentrating on gathering popularity in such a country, thinks that it is all right no matter what methods are used as long as the war can be won. The wildness of American tactics, I think, can be understood if it is judged from the idea that they are aimed only at satisfying the bestiality of its people.

"Roosevelt's remarkable popularity lies in the fact that he knows what will make these ignorant and barbaric Americans happy, and in the fact that he carries out any reckless adventure toward that end. He also probably knows that to increase his popularity Tokyo ought to be raided. Who can say that it is not his plan to save the Tokyo raid until the very height of the presidential campaign is reached and then to unleash the attack. And I think that the barbaric bombing the American planes will carry out then will be beyond our imagination. The present is the time for preparation. And Japan must also prepare, more than the enemy, and be ready for anything.

"It will be truly pleasing to see Roosevelt's popularity fall to the ground when his Tokyo raid results in a grand failure just like the failure of his attempt to bring Prime Minister Benito Mussolini to Washington and his failure to assassinate Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler.

"In any case, mankind must destroy the United States. The words of Fleet-Admiral Togo "Do your best" points out the way to absolute victory."

REVISED CITY SETUP ADOPTED IN LOYANG

Pacification Body Completes Mopping Up of Bandits Near Canton

Domei

LOYANG, August 2.—A new administrative system was adopted on August 1 at Loyang, capital of ancient China, which had long been under the oppression of the Chungking regime, and a grand mass meeting was held to celebrate the significant event.

In a ceremony held at the Hsien Government Office, Chia Shih-ping assumed his office as Hsien Chief, following which a grand mass meeting was held attended by the Commander of the Japanese Forces, Chief of Japanese Gendarmerie, Chief of the Guard Corps and others. The new Hsien Chief delivered an address, and representatives of various public organizations offered messages of congratulation. Kuo Hsiao-chin, representing the citizens of the city, read a pledge to support the new Hsien government.

After the close of the mass meeting, all present and many other participated in a lantern procession which marched through the streets decorated with the flags of Japan and China. The whole city celebrated joyously the great event late into the night.

Clean-Up Drives Ended

Domei

CANTON, August 1.—Armed clean-up operations of the Rural Pacification Campaign in the areas near Canton have been completed in Tungkwan and Paoan prefectures, the first period zones, and powerful political operations are being propelled in the districts.

Bandits had been operating in the Tung River zone for a long period and it is believed that good results will not come about only through armed punitive operations. The Rural Pacification Central Office thus has launched active political operations in parallel with the eradication of bandits and is scoring results which are greater than expected.

In order to expand and make more powerful the pacification campaign, the Provincial Government has appointed Hwang Ku-ming, chief of staff of the pacification forces, the chief secretary for the pacification campaign and the commander of the 30th division to take charge of the various local operations. In addition, the Provincial Government has decided to station a number of divisions to pacification forces in the zone and to organize defense forces among the people. Various zones have been clearly defined and police stations established, to strengthen the self-defense system and to seal the activity of the bandits.

TO BENEFIT ASIA STUDENTS

For the benefit of the increasing number of students who are coming to Japan from various countries of Greater East Asia to study at the Kyoto Imperial University, the Third High School and other universities and colleges in Kyoto, the Yoshida House was recently enlarged on a great scale by Kiku Nakagawa, well-known politician and social worker of Kyoto.

The Yoshida House was built in 1939, since which time it has been of considerable service to many students from abroad. At present, there are 21 students from China, Manchoukuo, Mongolia and other countries of Greater East Asia living together in an atmosphere of friendship and true understanding.

Tea Party for Mrs. Cosme

Mrs. Henri Cosme, wife of the French Ambassador to Japan, Mrs. Mamoru Shigemitsu, wife of the Foreign Minister and Mrs. Shunichi Matsumoto, wife of the Foreign Vice-Minister, had a friendly chat at a tea party held at the Foreign Minister's official residence Friday afternoon.

Second Son Is Born To Princess Mitsuko, Says Announcement

Her Imperial Highness Princess Mitsuko, consort of His Imperial Highness Prince Tsuneyoshi Takeda, gave birth to a second son at 9:30 p.m. Thursday, it was announced by Imperial Household Minister Tsuneo Matsudaira the same day. Both Her Imperial Highness the Princess and her son are reported to be doing very well.

5 HEROIC NEWSPAPERMEN MEET DEATH IN S. PACIFIC

Mainichi Members Lost En Route to Base After Fulfilling War Mission

Shigeo Yoshida, Shigeo Fukuda, Takashi Mizumoto, Shoichi Yoshikawa and Takashi Wada of the Mainichi Shimbun met gallant death on December 23, last year, in the South Pacific area while on their way back to the base aboard a transport plane after having performed their duties of transporting war materials by air to a certain air base, according to the Mainichi.

The ashes of the war-dead made a silent return to Tokyo by air on Thursday afternoon and were immediately placed in the grand hall of the Mainichi Shimbun. A joint funeral service for the deceased will be held at 2 p.m. on Saturday under the sponsorship of the Mainichi Shimbun.

The five war-dead had been active in the Malai, Java, Celebes, and New Guinea war theaters either in the service of the Navy or the Army ever since the start of the War of Greater East Asia. On a certain day in December, last year, they left a certain base in Japan Proper aboard a transport plane loaded with war materials. On December 23, they successfully completed their duties and were happily heading for home, when the plane was suddenly attacked by an enemy vessel and its left engine hit. Realizing the impossibility of returning to the base, the pilot changed the course and headed for Helmahela Island. However, meeting a sudden squall, the crippled plane plunged into the water and the entire crew, including the aforementioned five, shared the fate of the plane.

Rites for Naval Heroes

Funeral services for the late Vice-Admiral Kenta Uyeno and others, who have left behind records of brilliant achievements in the War of Greater East Asia, were solemnly held on Friday at the Yokosuka Naval Barracks. The rites were attended by Admiral Naokuni Nomura, Commander-in-Chief of the Yokosuka Naval Station, flag officers, representatives from government and civilian circles and the members of the bereaved families.

Thein Maung Thanks Koiso

Dr. Thein Maung, Burmese Ambassador to Japan, called on Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso at the latter's official residence at 2:10 p.m. Thursday to express gratitude on the occasion of the first anniversary of Burma's independence for the assistance given his country by Japan.

FIERY WAR SPIRIT OF BURMA HAILED

Kawabe States Burmese Will Surmount All Difficulties To Win Victory

Domei

RANGOON, August 1.—On the occasion of the first anniversary of Burma's independence, Lieutenant-General Masakazu Kawabe, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Army in Burma, today, issued a statement warmly congratulating the untiring and all-out efforts of both the Government and the people of Burma which led to the successful establishment of a solid foundation of a sovereign State within the short span of one year.

The Supreme Commander especially lauded the enthusiasm and burning spirit of the people which enabled them to rally behind the Government and Prime Minister and Head of State Dr. Ba Maw in building up, in the thick of the war, a national structure that is unshakable and ready to cope with a long-range global war.

Vigorously enforcing the New Order Plan, Burma in the past year bolstered the defense structure on the one hand and, on the other, she rapidly put into order the domestic setup by effecting a large-scale reconstruction plan in the political, economic, cultural and social fields, Lieutenant-General Kawabe stressed.

Lauds Burma's Efforts

He added that not only is Burma's Army cooperating wholeheartedly with the Japanese Forces and successfully waging the war against the Anglo-American aggressors, but the people of Burma are also concentrating every ounce of their energy toward reconstruction work and civilian defense on the home front.

Continuing, he praised the inflexible determination of the Burmese to prosecute the War of Greater East Asia to a successful end by surmounting all difficulties and also lauded their efforts to achieve national development both domestically and externally in face of incessant enemy counter-attacks.

The Lieutenant-General pointed out that the steady but sound progress which Burma, with tremendous efforts, is making toward the completion of the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Region in the midst of the war as a young and rising nation gives pride and joy not only to the Burmese themselves but also to the entire peoples of East Asia. He expressed the conviction that such a fact will also give unbounded hope and light to the people of Chungking-controlled China as well as to India's 400,000,000 people who have been suffering from Anglo-American oppression. He said that the growth of Burma depicts the true picture of East Asia striving toward the New Order.

Praying for the further success and development of Burma, Lieutenant-General Kawabe expressed his belief that the Government and people of Burma, well aware that Burma's independence can be maintained only through complete victory in the current war, will overcome all future hardships and obstacles and continue to contribute their share in the prosecution of the war against the Anglo-Americans.

The Lieutenant-General then assured the Burmese that the firm determination of the people of Japan to win the war by smashing all Anglo-American attempts to redominate East Asia remains unchanged. Continuing, he said that invincible defenses have been established along Burma's frontier areas by the combined armies of Japan, Burma and the Azad Hind regime, adding that on this memorable day not only the people of Burma but the entire nations of East Asia should renew their determination and redouble their efforts to defeat the enemy of mankind.

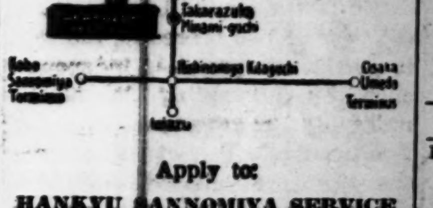
KOBAYASHI SELECTED

Admiral Asked to Become President of Throne-Aid Political Body

Admiral Seizo Kobayashi, President of the Central Cooperative Council of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, was requested on Friday afternoon to assume the post of President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association by Tsuneo Kanemitsu and five other members of the President Nomination Committee on behalf of the Association.

Admiral Kobayashi is reported to have promised his visitors to give them his formal reply this morning.

TAKARAZUKA HOTEL
Takarazuka, Hyogo-Ken
In front of Takarazuka Minamiguchi Station Hankyu Line
ROOM RATES
Single .... ¥ 6.00 and up
Double .... ¥ 9.00 ,, ,,
Single with bath ¥ 8.00 ,, ,,
Double ,, ,, ¥12.00 ,, ,,
MEALS
Breakfast ¥1.00
Luncheon ¥2.50
Dinner ¥3.00



Apply to:
HANKYU SANNOMIYA SERVICE STATION
Phone Fukiai 6241
HANKYU UMEDA SERVICE STATION
Phone Kita 3400
TAKARAZUKA HOTEL
Phone Takarazuka 31

Classified Ads.

Advertisements or replies to the same by POSTCARD, should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Real Estate, Wanted

REAL estate, bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 2817.

Real Estate for Sale

NICE semi-foreign house, located near Oji, quiet surroundings, with big atelier suitable for artist. No dealers. Reasonable price. Tokyo Central Post Office Box 393.

Piano for Hire

UPRIGHT piano in good condition for rent at moderate charge. For particulars please apply Otsuka Piano Shokai, No. 2, Honcho 1-chome, Yokohama.

For Sale

MODERN house with telephone, seven rooms and a cellar. Location near Higashi-Kitazawa station, Odawara Express Railway Line. Telephone Yotsuya 5476.

SIX gallons Double Life imported motor oil. Especially suited for fine engines. Apply Box 149, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Rent

FURNISHED foreign style 8-mat room, near Shin-otamachi station, Toyoko Railway line. Rent ¥50 a month. Apply Box 157, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

FURNISHED semi-foreign style house in Koishikawa, 7 rooms with telphone, grand piano, gas, water supply flush-toilet etc. Apply Box 151, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

TWO-STORY small foreign style house with flush-toilet, bath, etc., at 2, Hiroo-cho, Azabu-ku. Rent ¥80 a month and three months deposit. Telephone Aoyama 1562.

Exchange

KARUIZAWA house with five rooms suitable for winter in exchange for new four room house with all conveniences. Apply Box 152, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Instruction Wanted

GERMAN gentleman desires Japanese lessons. English speaking Japanese lady preferred. Please state qualifications. Apply Box 153, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Instruction

YOUNG German lady desires to give German lessons. Berlin standard pronunciation for beginner and advanced, and English lessons. Apply Box 154, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Professional Notices

MASSAGE

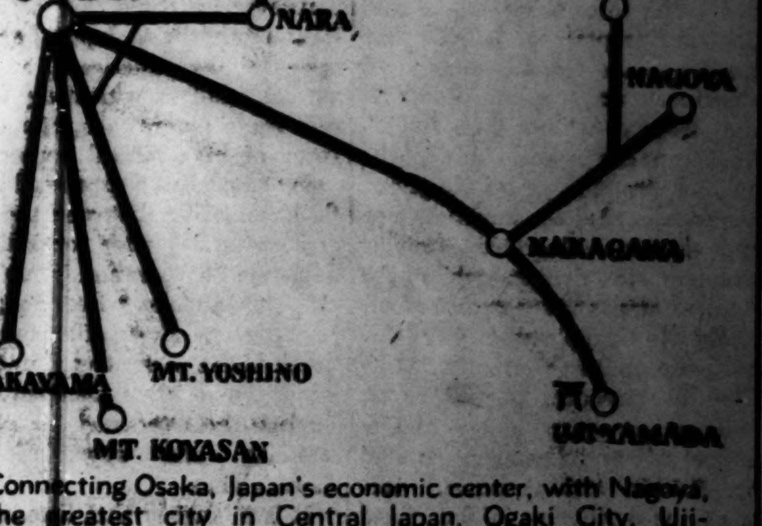
MASSEUR and masseuse. Will call on appointment. Legation and embassy staff and prominent foreigners are listed among our patrons. Makimura Chiryo-sho, 23 Sakuragawa-cho, Shiba-ku. Tel. Shiba 43-3787.

MEDICAL

HIBIYA HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukase, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m. 3 minutes from the Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. Ginza 57-2880.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 3-6 p.m. except Sundays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza 57-0315.

"All-Out Efforts For Transportation"
THE KINKI NIPPON TETSUDO
KABUSHIKI KAISHA
President: TORAO OITA
Capital: ¥230,000,000
Head Office:
ABENO, OSAKA
MAIN LINES:
OSAKA (UEHON-MACHI)— UJIYAMADA, NAGOYA, OGAKI, NARA
OSAKA (NANBA)— WAKAYAMA, MT. KOYA
OSAKA (ABENO)— MT. YOSHINO



Connecting Osaka, Japan's economic center, with Nagoya, the greatest city in Central Japan, Ogaki City, Ujiyamada, the seat of the highest Shinto Shrines in Nippon, Nara, the ancient capital of Nippon, and Wakayama.

Records & Gramophone
レコード　チクオンキ
交換　売買
MUSE-SHA
Tel. 25-1736
Near Jinbo-cho Tram Stop
Side Street Kanda Nikkatsu
ミューズ社

SUNTORY WHISKY
A Good Quality Straight Whisky
Free From Impurities

PUBLIC NOTICE

(Correction Within Announcement Concerning Nationality of "Seized Vessels")

Case Number 171-172, whose nationality appeared as that of Switzerland in the "Seized Vessels" announcement in the April 17th, 1944, issue of the Nippon Times, is hereby corrected to read AMERICAN vessels.

August 5, 1944

YOKOSUKA PRIZE COURT

CASE NO. (for 1943)	TYPE OF VESSEL	NAME OF VESSEL
171	Tug-Boat	Juany (Fanny)
172	Tug-Boat	Jumbo

Sampo's Specialities
JIATOMIN Tablets — For digestion and nutrition
TERUUTI-MAIU — For Vitamin B Deficiency
TOFUMEL — For Wounds and Hongkong Foot
SAMPO Pharmaceautical CO., LTD.
Head Office: 40, 1-chome, Shimo-ochiai, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo

Nippon Times
Published by The Nippon Times, Ltd.

TOKYO OFFICE:
2, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 353.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyo-yubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA: Dojima Bldg. Tel. Kita 1778.
KOBE: 65, Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku. Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40; one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

TOKYO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1944

The Tragedy of Turkey

In Turkey's rupture of diplomatic relations with Germany, the Anglo-American policy of coercion upon the neutrals has claimed another victim. The outcome was not unexpected. The dismissal of Numan Menemencioglu almost two months ago from the post of Foreign Minister in which he had so long courageously safeguarded his country's precious neutrality indicated the direction in which events were moving. The agitated conferences and consultations which the Turkish leaders had been constantly holding ever since represented the last throes of their despairing torture under the mounting Anglo-American pressure. Now at last Turkey has been forced to succumb, to her everlasting tragedy.

The tragedy is not Germany's. Forewarned by the obvious signs of coming events, Germany is fully prepared for any contingency which Turkey's capitulation to the enemy camp may bring. With the decisive phase of the European war centering in the West rather than in the Balkans, and with Turkey's actual war potential subject to severe limitations, Turkey's severance of diplomatic relations with Germany or even her active entry into the war, should it come, cannot materially affect Germany's military position. Certainly it will not be Germany which will suffer from this latest development.

The real victim of the tragedy is Turkey. For almost five years Turkey had strenuously sought to preserve her neutrality. Such a prolonged and difficult struggle for neutrality certainly would not have been undertaken had Turkey not clearly realized that embroilment in the war was most emphatically not to her advantage. That she has at this late date changed her policy, therefore, cannot mean that she has changed her mind. If it is truly to her interest to abandon neutrality now, it should have been to her interest to abandon neutrality earlier. Her belated action, taken amidst such obvious manifestations of agonized reluctance, shows that she has been forced into this step against her better judgment by coercive forces which she no longer could resist. One illustration of how formidable these forces were can be gathered from Prime Minister Winston Churchill's revelation on May 24 of the efforts which Britain had made to force Turkey into the war by February of this year and his thinly-veiled threat to intensify these efforts through continued and augmented pressure. Turkey's latest act shows that this British pressure has at last succeeded in felling its victim.

The tragic results for Turkey will be beyond measure. She loses the economic strength which comes from commercial cooperation with the Balkan and Central European regions which have been integrated into the New Order in Europe and lays herself open instead to unrestricted Anglo-American imperialistic exploitation. She loses the German and Central European markets for her goods and the German sources of machinery and equipment which she needs, while the Anglo-Americans are incapable of absorbing her products or of supplying her with needed commodities. She exposes her vulnerable strategic situation to danger while the Anglo-Americans are unable effectively to supplement her inadequate military strength. She loses her freedom of will as an independent neutral and becomes a puppet whose policies are dictated by Britain and America. She loses the anchorage of her fixed policy and becomes a flotsam caught in the cross-currents of the diplomatic rivalries between the Soviet Union and the Anglo-American Powers. There can be no gain commensurate with these losses.

The Death of Manuel Quezon

Mingled feelings of pity and respect are evoked by the death last Monday of Manuel Quezon, former President of the Philippine Commonwealth, in exile at Lake Saranac, New York. But for the one misfortune of having been spirited away by the Americans on the eve of his country's independence, he might have been mourned as one of the greatest of the heroes of Philippine history instead of dying the tragic death of an exile in obscurity in the country which had ever thwarted his people's deepest aspirations.

But even this misfortune cannot nullify the invaluable service which this great leader rendered in his time to the cause of his country's independence. All honors are due to him, therefore, despite the fact that he was prevented from participating in the final establishment of the independent Philippines for which he had earlier labored so diligently.

Although the American propagandists naturally try to make much of the fact that Quezon adhered to the American side in the present war, it is obvious that he was not a free agent but was a helpless prisoner who was forced to support a cause in which he did not believe. A consideration of his character and of his earlier acts and policies clearly reveals that the role he was forced to play by the Americans during the last few months was contrary to his real desires.

Quezon, as a Filipino, naturally desired complete independence for his country above anything else. His whole distinguished political career was devoted to that cause. When the Tydings-McDuffie Act provided for the establishment of the Philippine Commonweath, Quezon was far from satisfied with the equivocal nature of this political device, but he acquiesced in it merely as the most expedient available means of advancing toward the real goal of complete independence. The extent of his dissatisfaction with this arrangement was revealed in his constant efforts to shorten the probationary period of the Commonwealth and to accelerate the process toward complete independence. The tendency of the United States during the year or two preceding the war to put off the promised independence by attempting to attach nullifying reservations to the Tydings-McDuffie Act on the pretext of the alleged Japanese danger spurred Quezon to greater restiveness than ever. These activities of his prove that he could not have felt friendly at heart to the Americans who constantly frustrated his aim of immediate independence.

Quezon, as an intelligent thinker, also knew that the political power of the United States over the Philippines was forged by artificially created economic ties binding the productive enterprises of the Philippines to American markets. He fully realized that a really independent Philippine nation would have to emancipate itself from economic bondage to America and learn to function as an independent economic as well as an independent political entity. To do this, he realized that the Philippines would have to take her position as an Asiatic nation cooperating economically with other Asiatic nations, and not serve merely as an American colony. In other words, by his earlier statements and attitudes, Quezon had long shown an appreciation of the necessity of what has today developed into the Greater East Asiatic region of common prosperity.

What his real feelings were, Quezon tried to show plainly whenever he could find occasion. His many visits to Japan, frowned upon by the Americans, and his cordial relations with many Japanese leaders were conspicuous features of his political career. In many a speech he expressed significant meanings between the lines concerning his wish for Filipino-Japanese cooperation unmistakably for anyone wise enough to understand. Even after the outbreak of the present war, until the American censors clamped down on him, he expressed his understanding and appreciation of Japan's aims.

It is a tragedy that Quezon was finally spirited away by the Americans into exile so that he died without experiencing the independence which his country has finally succeeded in attaining. If he had been allowed to stay in the Philippines, he would have been remembered as one of the greatest leaders of the New Philippines. If he had been a citizen of a first rate Power, his unquestioned political genius would have placed him among the four or five greatest statesmen of the contemporary world.

But his pitiable end should not deprive him of the honor and respect which are his due. And despite his fate, his former associates are now vindicating his memory by making his lifelong dream a solid reality—an independent Philippines divorced from American control and working proudly as a free Asiatic nation side by side in cooperation with other free Asiatic nations.

IMPORTANT ROLE OF SEA TRANSPORT IN WAR

Upkeep of Supply Is Vital in Expeditionary Operations

By SHOICHI SUMIDA
Former Manager of Kokusai Kisen Kaisha

It was before the outbreak of the present war, that a certain Englishman called on me and said in the course of our conversation, "As an Englishman, I am opposed to a war with Japan. I say this without any sense of flattery or fear of Japan's naval power. England possesses the greatest number of battleships as well as one-third of the world's merchant fleet; as a seapower she has no equal. The reason why I oppose a war with Japan lies in the fact we British know the sea better than any other people in the world. No other nation knows so well the tremendous difficulties attendant to sea transport which would discourage the eventuality of war with Japan in the Far East."

It is indeed very seldom that Britain has succeeded in a long-distance campaign. The majority of her land and sea expeditionary operations have ended in failure although the individual battles have not always been unfavorable. The invariable cause for her unsuccessful military operations was due to transport trouble resulting from the collapse of the supply lines. Of course, all expeditionary forces are sent out after a close study of the situation and with a full confidence in the ability to keep up the supply line. But the failure of the campaign is due to the fundamental miscalculations in the carrying out of such plans. Giving closer thought to the matter, we realize that on land, transportation lines are limited by natural topographies as rivers and mountains, while the ocean is very wide without any barriers and a larger sphere of movement is possible with its accompanying danger of greater enemy attacks. Thus, it is necessary to form a fan-shaped defense line to gain security. Unlike land war-fare, ocean war-fare requires an increase of transport facilities by several-fold as the area of war becomes more distant. This explains the Englishman's regrets regarding the difficulties of long-distance warfare in East Asia. And what is more, the additional likelihood of emergencies, will cause untold trouble. Unexplainable losses may be caused by trivial incidents. New Guinea, Rabaul and in other areas, complications are bound to arise. In considering matters from a wider perspective, the American expeditionary forces have advanced only a part of the way an expedition inevitably treads. The war has only begun; to think of the war in terms of the individual past war results rather than the larger view of the whole war situation would be a great mistake.

TIMES BOOK SHELF

The XXth Century

In his introduction to the leading article of the July issue of The XXth Century, Dr. Klaus Mehnert, the Editor, points to the fact that the world as a whole still has ideas of Soviet youth which held good for the thirties. His article, entitled "Stalin's Grandchildren," is an attempt to bring these ideas up" to date. And indeed, it is a very successful attempt. Dealing with such topics as the new Soviet school reforms, old and new "Komsomol" leaders, young poets, etc., the author uncovers some of the profound changes that have taken place in the mentality and spirit of Soviet youth in the last decade or so.

Glittering gold! The curse of gold! In an essay "How Good is Gold?" this fascinating and dangerous metal is studied in all the effects it has had on the economic life of mankind since the days of antiquity. Most of the author's attention is devoted to the gold standard, regarded as the world panacea during the last thirty years. He proves the fallacy of regarding gold, not as a commodity like cotton, coffee, wheat, or rubber, but as something with an inherently fixed value, and gives a few cursory thoughts to the future of gold.

As the article "Of Time and Life in the USA" appearing in the June issue of The XXth Century met with such keen interest, the present issue contains a continuation, based on the same sources but dealing with topics not discussed in the previous issue. This second article, "America Speaks," is just as absorbing as its predecessor.

"The God of the Amoebae" describes the contents of an amazing microfilm recently produced in Germany. It deals with an organism on the border line between plant and animal and thrillingly describes how streams of a certain amoebae combine in a miraculous way to form a plant.

In view of Turkey's present strategic position and of the fact that she forms the last-surviving land-link between East Asia and Europe, a short survey of the growing Turkish railway system, accompanied by a clear map, will be of interest to many.

A number of excellent photographs and an interesting accompanying text make modern German arts and crafts come to life for the reader. "The Show Goes On" reviews Tokyo's theatrical situation since the modification of the new regulations issued early in March. The article proves that—in spite of some changes—Japan's theatrical life continues to flourish vigorously.

This month's short story of The XXth Century, "The Well of Trencin," a historical one, is distinguished by its atmosphere of tense, suppressed emotion.

An innovation introduced by the magazine that is sure to please its readers is the "World Press Digest," containing condensations of interesting material appearing in newspapers and periodicals from countries outside of Greater East Asia. Jet-propulsion planes, rice-growing in America, Switzerland's ocean-going fleet, to name but a few, appear in this department, condensed from Time, the Neue Zuercher Zeitung, Woman's Home Companion, Svenska Dagbladet, etc.

Rivalry Over Poland

Britain's Silence on Soviet's Advance Across Curzon Line Reveals Insincerity of Her War Aims

(By A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR)

The Soviet Union's establishment on July 25 of the Polish Committee for National Liberation, accompanied by the declaration that the newly created organ will hereafter be regarded by Moscow as the only legitimate Polish regime has presented the Anglo-American countries with another embarrassing fait accompli. By this latest action of the Kremlin, Poland has now two rival regimes, one at London under Premier Stanislav Mikolajczyk and the other at Kolm under Wanda Wasilevski.

The Polish issue is a typical illustration of the fundamental antagonism existing between the Soviet Union and the Anglo-American countries. The Soviet Union claims that the best solution of the border problem is to admit the principle of Western Ukrania for the Ukranians and Western White Russia for the White Russians. The justice of this principle, Moscow asserts, is demonstrated by the plebiscite which was held by the Soviet Union in the disputed areas in 1939—a plebiscite which she claims she carried out under democratic methods.

The Soviet Union has made it definitely clear to the exiled Polish regime at London that it cannot lay claims to any portion of Western Ukrania nor White Russia and that its eastern border must be established on the Curzon line of 1919. On the other hand, Poland, instigated mainly by the British and indirectly by the United States, has demanded the restoration of the Polish territory which was ceded to the Soviet Union under the German-Soviet agreement of a few years ago.

The question of the territorial division of Poland does not merely affect the relations of the Anglo-Americans versus the Soviets but also the broad question of the anti-Axis war aims. Rightly did the exile Polish regime declare in January of this year when the Red Army advanced within ten miles of the former Soviet-Polish border: "Beyond this ten-mile space lies the greatest political and moral crisis of the anti-Axis nations since the outbreak of the present hostilities."

The Uppermost Question

The question most uppermost in the minds of the people in the United States and Britain then was whether the Red Army was advancing toward Poland for the purpose of liberating her or for the purpose of territorial aggrandizement. The Polish emigre government at London hurriedly passed a resolution to the effect that the Polish problem can never be solved by force but only through the fulfilment of the aspirations of the people. Premier Wladislav Raczkiewicz followed up the resolution with the declaration that the fate of the Atlantic Charter was at stake and demanded that "the natural rights of the Polish people" be respected.

At the moment, the Red Army is reportedly within 60 kilometers of Warsaw, having crossed the Curzon line on July 25. This rapid march of the Soviet forces into Poland has served more than ever to reveal the insincerity of the Anglo-American war aims. Britain, for instance, went to war with Germany with an avowed object of protecting Poland's territorial integrity. Yet, despite the opposition of the exiled Polish government at London, Churchill has bluntly told the puppet regime to accept the Curzon line as Poland's eastern boundary. On another occasion, pressure was brought to bear on the regime by Britain in order to make it place men in the regime who would be more favorably disposed toward the Soviet Union.

But these bland conciliatory gestures have not altered one whit the realistic, independent policy of the Soviet Union in Eastern Europe. Ever since April 26, 1943, when the Soviet Government severed diplomatic relations with the exiled Polish regime following the latter's accusation that the Polish army officers were massacred by the Soviets in the forest of Katyn, the Soviet-Polish relations have utterly deteriorated. The Soviet Union, for instance, rejected the proposal of the Polish regime to open negotiations regarding the Curzon line by a curt statement that she cannot carry on negotiations with any country with which she does not maintain diplomatic relations. The intercession of the United States Government in the Soviet-Polish dispute was also rebuffed by the Soviet Union on the ground that the time was not yet "ripe" for mediation.

A more recent instance of the Soviet hostility toward the exiled Polish regime is the Soviet announcement that Vilna would hereafter become the capital of the Lithuanian Soviet Republic although Premier Mikolajczyk had previously mentioned the site as the future capital of Poland. Moreover, when the Red Army crossed the Curzon line and entered the region recognized by the Soviet Union as belonging to Poland, the Soviet Government designated this territory as that of an allied and friendly sovereign nation. The Soviets further indicated that there is no intention of establishing Soviet administrative organs in Poland as the Soviet Union believes that the administration of Polish territory should be left in the hands of the Poles. In accordance with this statement, the Soviet Government concluded an agreement with the Polish Committee for National Liberation concerning the relations of the Red Army and the Committee. Through this action, the Polish Committee for National Liberation has clearly been recognized by the Soviet Union as the legitimate administrative body in Polish territory.

Issues Statement

At the same time, the Committee issued a statement, proclaiming itself to be the only legitimate government deriving its authority from the Polish Constitution of 1921. The Polish National Parliament has also designated the Committee as temporary regime for the vigorous prosecution of the war of liberation and reconstruction.

The establishment of the new Polish regime by the Soviet Union without previously consulting with the United States and Britain has been a humiliating rebuff for these countries. Its establishment was, of course, denounced by the exiled Polish government at London. Britain, also taken back by the formation of a rival Polish regime, hastened to declare on July 26 that the British Government will continue to regard the exiled Polish regime at London as the legitimate government of Poland. More than at any time since the Soviet-Polish border issue came to the surface, Britain's position today toward her protege at London has become extremely untenable and unreal.

Well might the Associated Press correspondent at London claim that the exiled regime at London has lost the game and that the Soviet Union has had the last say in regard to the disposition of Polish territory. The Anglo-Americans no doubt will endeavor to reach some sort of a patch-work compromise with the Soviet Union. But as far as Britain is concerned, it must be clear that she is not in a position to make any effective protest against the action of the Soviet Union, dependent as the former is on the military assistance of the Red Army.

The position of the British and the Americans today must, indeed, be galling. How will Britain justify her entrance into the European War over the Polish issue in the light of the present situation? How will President Franklin Roosevelt justify the fate of Poland to the world and to the 8,000,000 American citizens of Polish extraction in the light of his reaffirmation of the Atlantic Charter and the four freedoms as the war aims of the United States?

EAST ASIA'S EDITORIAL FORUM

Views of Leading Journals on Pertinent Subjects

Slapped in the Face Again

(From The Syonan Sinbun)

The real intentions of the Anglo-Americans in prosecuting the second World War have become increasingly clear with the passage of time. Behind the brief news item from New York, received via Lisbon, disclosing the possibility of another British-American-Soviet parley to follow the conference of British Prime Ministers, lies the sinister design of the anti-Axis, in particular the Anglo-Americans, for control of the post-war world.

The London correspondents of both the New York Times and New York Herald-Tribune reported that a British-American-Soviet parley may be convened to plan world organization modelled on the lines of the League of Nations. It may be remarked, in this connection, that the establishment of the League of Nations did anything but prevented war among the nations of the world, solely because the League, sound though it was in principle, could not in practice check Anglo-American imperialism. This failure is the root cause of the second World War, and so long as no fundamental changes are made, a post-war world organization modelled on the lines of the League of Nations would be anything but secure.

The first thing for the Anglo-Americans to do, especially in view of their successive defeats on the battlefields, should be to rid themselves of the penchant for aggression and imperialism rather than attempt to foist on the rest of the world an order of their own making, an order in which naturally their own interests will take precedence over those of other nations. An indication of this is provided by the New York report that Chungking will be left out of the British-American-Soviet parley, if it comes to pass. Not that Chungking really matters—for it is a regime of little consequence, but nonetheless its exclusion violates the principle of justice and fairness among allies, which the Anglo-American propagandists have always made capital of.

It is interesting to note that while the Anglo-Americans have tried to sooth Chungking by saying that Chungking is regarded by them as a great power, they claim that "Chunking's position respecting Far Eastern affairs is such that she can hardly be expected to take a very active role in maintaining peace in the West." Very plausible this sounds, but while the Anglo-Americans want the world to know that their Eastern ally cannot play "a very active role" in the West, they have cleverly refraind from committing themselves to a reciprocal understanding not to meddle with the affairs of the East! Plain as a pikestaff, this is the real intention of the Anglo-Americans in creating a "world organization" on the lines of the old, tested-and-found-useless League of Nations.

Greater East Asia has seen through the Anglo-American game long ago, and is fighting with ever-increasing success to ensure the security of the post-war world based on international righteousness and justice by the creation of a new order, not based on a system proved to be so utterly incapable of preserving peace and so unworkable a political machinery as the old League of Nations, but built on the high ideals of inter-racial harmony and goodwill, of co-existence and co-prosperity. A foretaste of what is in store for him is given to Chiang Kai-shek by his exclusion from the British-American-Soviet parley reported to be pending. Chiang will have no place even in the planning of a "world organization"; he will assuredly have no place of his own choosing in the organization itself, but fortunately the War of Greater East Asia will ensure that the projected Anglo-American post-war "world organization" will forever remain paper plans. Chiang is slapped in the face—again! Will this awaken him to realities?

Chungking Shivering in the Cold

(From the Malai Sinpo, Kuala Lumpur)

With the only possible supply route from India to Chungking threatened with complete disruption by the spearhead of the Japanese and Indian National armies driving relentlessly from the northwestern border of Burma, realizing the utter futility of depending on the promises of Britain and America, and faced with the imminent possibility of the collapse of its crazy financial structure, Chungking is really shivering in the cold. The reverses recently suffered on the Indo-Burma frontier by the Anglo-American forces have shown up the hollowness of such promises as nothing else could have done, and these have already begun to affect the morale of the Chungking Chinese. Add to this the utter impossibility of getting even limited supplies of any kind from India, and we have a clear picture of the pitiable plight of Chungking. The Chinese are a long suffering people, they are capable of enduring any amount of physical discomfort and pain, even starvation and famine. In fact they are inured to such conditions by long periods of suffering, but they are extremely susceptible to attacks on their national honor. But the Chungking clique appears to be impervious even to these, so completely has it become the tool of Anglo-Americans.

The Americans are gradually taking over control not only of the armed forces of the Chungking regime but also of every other phase of national life. The high-sounding aims of the Atlantic Charter do not apply to Chungking which, according to the Anglo-American conception, is to be nothing more than a "protected power," and in exchange for this privilege of protection Anglo-Americans expect Chungking to barter away its very birthright, if it has any left after the shameful way in which it has attempted to block the forward march of East Asia free from the oppressive yoke of the Western democracies. The fact that from the recently promulgated restrictions on diplomatic representatives Britain exempted Soviet Russia but not Chungking is ample proof of the low estimation in which the latter is held by Britain.

In a recent appeal to Chungking "to step into our lines in this sacred struggle for the achievement of a family of Greater East Asian nations free to shape its own destiny free from Anglo-American domination," the Burmese Foreign Minister Thakin Nu pointed out that in Chungking the people as a whole were far from being friendly to the Americans and the British. He said: "We have seen with our own eyes the cruel treatment accorded to faithful Chinese leaders by the British. Their suspicious nature prevented them from being liberal in the supply of arms and equipment to the Chinese army. When the question of life and death faced them they took cover behind unarmed Chinese and fled for their lives at the first available opportunity, deserting Chinese comrades who were dying for them. That was the very reason why the Burma-China road was so hastily abandoned for Japanese forces to march into the very heart of China." Minister Thakin Nu visited Chungking in 1940, and he said: "Just now Madame Chiang's words are ringing in my ears. They were broadcast about five year's ago when Americans were also profuse in their promise to accord all-out aid to China in her war effort. At this juncture Madame Chiang declared in a radio broadcast, 'even God is on the side of big guns.'" Appealing to Chungking not to hitch its wagon to a false star Minister Thakin Nu concluded: "I, with firm conviction assure Chungking that God is on our side."

Necessary Measure

(From the Tribune, Manila)

One of the most regrettable occurrences of late has been the political activities of some enemy priests, pastors and missionaries which have obliged the Military authorities to withdraw exceptional privileges hitherto enjoyed by them, including those who are probably not guilty of violating confidence against their sworn and signed individual pledges.

That they are men of God and were respected as such, despite their nationality, adds more to the gravity of their offense; since the spiritual halo that surrounds their calling invests them with a moral influence which should have been exemplary and above reproach. They should have been the most honest amongst honest men. They should have fully appreciated the meaning of trust and the binding power of an oath, since they are least likely to take the name of the Lord in vain.

But unfortunately, they are mortals and have mundane attachments, amongst them their country which happens to be an enemy country in this war. Had they preserved their status purely as divines, instead of meddling in prohibited mundane matters that they have pledged not to trespass, theirs should have been a distinct privilege not enjoyed by their kind in other war zones.

Since they have erred as humans, they are given their due deserts as such. The Christian people of this country fully comprehend the distinction between their erring humanity and their reverent divinity, and can appreciate the sad denouement which has come to pass. The incident is regrettable, but the action taken in these very serious times is necessary. The erring divines themselves and their colleagues will understand the justice of their internment.

Fruits of Wisdom

What do I owe to my times, to my country, to my neighbors, to my friends?—Such are the questions which a virtuous man ought often to ask himself.—Lavater.

• • •

The spirit of politeness is a desire to bring about by our words and manners, that others may be pleased with us and with themselves.—Montesquieu.

• • •

Many good qualities are not sufficient to balance a single want—the want of money.—Zimmermann.

• • •

Modesty is the citadel of beauty and virtue.—Demades.

LYTTELTON'S FAUX PAS AND AFTERMATH

Incident Is Another Proof of British Empire's Decadence

By MAKOTO MORI

The recent "Lyttelton Incident" served to lay bare the unmistakable clash of interests in the Anglo-American camp. Invited by the London chapter of the United States Chamber of Commerce to address at a luncheon, British Minister of Production, Lyttelton was asked to speak concerning the Lend-Lease Act and Anglo-American relationships. Thinking to compliment the United States on its aid-Britain policy, he pointed out that even before Pearl Harbor America was ready for war and with it in mind was carrying on the Japan-America Negotiations. Stating that, "To think America was strictly neutral before her entry into the war is a great mistake," he showed clearly the actual state of affairs before the outbreak of the conflict.

Roosevelt claimed that Japan picked a fight and therefore America was forced to take up arms in self-defense. Trying to hide his guilt in provoking the war, he called the Pearl Harbor debacle a "treacherous attack." But Lyttelton's slip of the tongue hit America in a sore spot and caused no little stir.

Hull, enraged by the utterance, declared at the press conference that very evening, "Unfortunately, the statement of the British Minister of Production is entirely in error as to facts and fails to state the true attitude of the United States which was taking measures entirely vital to the defense of the nation." Representative Sol Bloom, Chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, branded Lyttelton, "a dangerous man" and declared that he should be relieved of his post. That the blame for the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia should be laid to Roosevelt by her trusted ally England will give the Republican Party excellent campaign material, as mentioned by the New York Times. The White House took care to send a severe note demanding explanations of the British Government. Even the obdurate Churchill was forced to hurriedly confer with Ambassador Lord Halifax by trans-Atlantic phone and order him to make apologies. He also demanded Lyttelton's explanation for his utterance the next day in the House of Commons.

In as much as the "slip of tongue" hit a sore spot in American war policy, the furor did not subside and the World-Telegram editorially demanded the British Government to disavow responsibility for the statement, while Lyttelton gave out a second statement. The shameful mudsligging only served to show the complications behind the scenes in relationships between the two nations.

U.S. Pressure Great

In fact, the Lyttelton incident is but a reflection of the clash of the vital interests and feelings of the two countries. No Damon and Pythias relationship really exists between these allies. Through a seeming unity, America is trying to devour England, while England is trying hard to prevent it. Churchill does not wish to work for the liquidation of the British Empire but for its preservation, and is uniting with America and Soviet Russia in the war. But in reality, the progress of the war shows Britain suffering from the onslaughts of Japan and Germany as well as pressure from the United States and the Soviets. Her death-struggle is evident everywhere. That Britain's offspring, America is fast absorbing British territories as well as invading her spheres of influence cannot be denied by anyone. A present-day Shylock, America will demand her pound of flesh as compensation for her economic as well as military aid to Britain.

The United States' demand for the dismemberment of the British Empire, her usurpation of the British oil rights, her demand for the perpetual lease of British naval bases, her post-war plan of dominating Britain as indicated by the American Oil Conference, Aeronautics Conference, Post-War Rehabilitation Conference, Currency Conference, the occupation of British Territories by American forces, etc., are milestones in Britain's road to destruction. Although Churchill has declared that he did not become Prime Minister in order to liquidate the British Empire and called the Conference of Prime Ministers of the British Commonwealth to urge greater unity, and despite the fact that Lord Privy Seal Beaverbrook is known to have declared that he had no intention of letting go the naval bases, America is bent on crushing Britain. Losing Europe to Germany and Soviet Russia, having her influence expelled out of East Asia, and the United States encroaching on British interests everywhere, the days of Britain are already numbered. The powerlessness to resist the American pressure in connection with the Lyttelton incident proves the utter degeneration of the British Empire.